

DAILY REPORT

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34TH ESCAP SESSION ENDS, ADOPTS CONSENSUS RESOLUTION

BK180730Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 18 Mar 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The 34th ESCAP annual conference ended yesterday with the adoption of a consensus resolution on an economic and social development strategy for the 1980's which should aim at, among other things, the early establishment of a just and equitable new international economic order (NIEO).

The closing session also adopted an annual report of ESCAP which covers activities of the UN regional body for the period between 1 May 1977 and 17 March 1978.

Four additional resolutions--on the Mekong Committee, the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, consideration of the relationship between the population and social development committees, and on ESCAP activities in the Pacific--were also adopted yesterday; adding to 11 the resolutions passed in this annual session.

The consensus resolution on new development strategy, however, could be regarded as the major product of this 10-day meeting in which politicians and diplomats from some 50 countries within and outside the Asia and Pacific region tirelessly aired their opinions on how this region could be best developed.

The consensus resolution affirms that constraints to the growth of the world economy and, in particular, to the growth of the national economies of the developing countries, should be speedily eased, and that trade and employment should be stimulated and the flow of real resources to developing countries enhanced.

The new international development strategy should rectify the deficiencies of the development strategy of the 1970's through taking fully into account the requirements of the developing countries, particularly the special needs and problems of the least developed, developing land-locked and developing island countries.

Heterogeneity of the developing countries should also be considered and a flexible approach to the formulation and adjustment of development targets should be included in the new strategy.

The new strategy will continue to place emphasis on the areas of food and agriculture; energy; raw materials and commodities; transfer of technology; international trade; transnational corporations and external financial resource transfers; and integrated rural development.

In her concluding statement, chairman of the conference Princess Ashraf Pahlavi said it is essential that the shortcomings of the strategy of the 1970's should not be repeated in the strategy for the next decade.

It is in her view, Princess Ashraf said, very essential that the promotion of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries should be most effectively pursued to promote national as well as collective self-reliance.

National as well as collective self-reliance serve as constructive inputs to the new international economic order, leading to a stable and equitable world to secure a better life for the region in particular and humanity in general, Princess Ashraf added.

ESCAP Executive Secretary J.B.P. Maramis said in his concluding statement that the task ahead will be difficult." He noted that the ESCAP Secretariat is being entrusted to formulate development strategies that have to be realistic and relevant for the region, besides constituting the regional input to the formulation of a new international development.

"In view of the complexity and magnitude of the task ahead, the Secretariat will require the cooperation of and close consultations with member governments. Expertise in the region needs to be harnessed for this important task. I am sure that with the full cooperation of the member governments we will successfully conclude our task..." Mr Maramis said.

The next annual ESCAP conference will be held in Manila during 5-16 March 1979.

[Bangkok Domestic Service in English at 0000 GMT on 19 March says the session "noted that in developing strategies for the 1980's, oversimplified global targets and unrealistic development principles put forth during this decade should be shunned. The new development strategy for Asia in the 1980's should aim at accelerating economic growth with social justice with a view to alleviating poverty, the session's final report said. The session noted with concern the further widening gap between the rich and the poor."]

MALACCA STRAITS COUNTRIES DISCUSS TRAFFIC SCHEME

BK021629Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Mar 78 BK

[Text] About 30 senior officials from Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore opened discussions this morning in the republic on implementing the traffic separation scheme in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore.

Opening the 2-day meeting, the minister of state for communications, Mr Ong Teng Cheong, said it has been found that accidents at sea occurred mainly because of human error. It is therefore important that ships using the straits should comply with the scheme when it comes into effect.

He pointed out that safety in navigation in the straits assumed greater urgency with the advent of deep draft vessels.

Under the scheme, ships with more than 150,000 tons are limited to a speed of 12 knots when passing the narrow and shallow straits. They should also have an under-keel clearing of at least 3.5 meters.

ANTARCTIC TREATY CONFERENCE ENDS IN CANBERRA

OW161914Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Mar 78 OW

[Text] A 3-week meeting of 13 nations ended in Canberra today without reaching agreement on the final terms of a convention to conserve Antarctic marine resources. The meeting's chairman, Mr (John Rowlands) of Australia, said the delegates had agreed on a negotiating text to take back to their governments but had decided it should not be released. Mr (Rowlands) said the meeting would resume in July, possibly in Argentina.

CHINA NEWS COMMENTS ON CHIANG CHING-KUO ELECTION

OW221205Y Taipei CNA in English 1000 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Taipei, 22 Mar (CNA) --President-elect Chiang Ching-kuo's biggest challenge in his 6-year tenure starting in May is how to strike a balance between liberty and security, or in other words between the ideal of democracy and the need of a strong government in the face of threats from a formidable enemy, the Chinese communists, an article published by the English-language CHINA NEWS Wednesday says.

Written by P.P. Tang and titled "Chiang Ching-kuo's Challenges," the article analyzes that other major challenges for the president-elect are the toughened pledge of the Chinese communists to "liberate" Taiwan by force, the need to improve relations with the United States and other nations, and how to develop more overseas markets for Taiwan's export-oriented economy. [The article says:]

There is no serious challenge to Chiang Ching-kuo's leadership in Taiwan. His only threat comes from Peiping. It is the same enemy which Chiang Ching-kuo's father, the late Generalissimo-President Chiang Kai-shek, had fought for more than half a century until his death in April of 1975.

Although Chinese communism has continuously lost its hold on mainland people since the death of Mao Tse-tung in September of 1976, the new leadership in Peiping has become even tougher about Taiwan, the only piece of Chinese territory where communism has failed to touch.

The communist leadership's pledge to "liberate" (or communize) Taiwan is no mere slogan to be shouted at mass rallies and recited for foreign dignitaries and newsmen. It has become their "legal obligation" written into the new "constitution" adopted by the Fifth "National People's Congress" in Peiping early this month.

As the Chinese mainland under communist control is much bigger than Taiwan (264 times in area and 53 times in population), it seemingly has Taiwan at a disadvantage. Peiping has been doing everything possible to capitalize on this point and persuade the free world that communist takeover of Taiwan is inevitable.

At the same time, no honest observer can deny that Taiwan provides a far better life for the Chinese people than the mainland under communism.

That is the Republic of China's biggest plus sign.

Chiang's Task

How can Taiwan's advantage be used to neutralize disadvantages and eventually win the battle against communism for all the Chinese people? This is the task Chiang Ching-kuo was elected to shoulder.

Like his father, Chiang Ching-kuo, who as been premier for the last 6 years, has time and again stressed that the government will never negotiate with the communists nor seek help from the enemy's enemy (meaning the Soviet Union). He has also affirmed that the government will never sanction even temporary independence and two Chinas.

President Chiang Ching-kuo faces a world which is inclined more than ever before to change the status quo and accept Chinese communism as the wave of China's future. Even the United States, the Republic of China's closest ally, is trying to "normalize relations" with the Chinese communists in the face of commitments to the Chinese Government in Taipei.

Chiang Ching-kuo cannot be expected to persuade Washington to scrap the Shanghai Communique which Richard Nixon signed with Chou En-lai in 1972. Nor is he likely to convince the United States that Peiping cannot be played off against Moscow.

On the other hand, Chiang Ching-kuo cannot and will not soften his government's adamant anticomunism in order to avoid becoming an international "outcast." For the simply truth is that not to be adamant would be suicidal.

U.S. Conviction

Although ties with the [United States] look shaky on occasion, the government does not think worse will come to worst. "Normalization" with Peiping would require U.S. conviction that:

--Moscow will not react violently and bring a World War III.

--Abrogation of the U.S.-ROC defense treaty and recognition of the Chinese communist regime would not lead to war in the Taiwan Straits, on which nations in Northeast and Southeast Asia rely as vital supply lines.

The expectation is that Washington-Peiping relations will not change much for some time. The guideline will remain "political on the surface but commercial in substance."

That means Chiang Ching-kuo will have time, and that is what he needs most.

At 68 and in good health, he needs the time to strengthen ties with the United States and other nations of the world; he also needs it to make Taiwan an impregnable fortress of freedom and prosperity.

One problem calling for Chiang Ching-kuo's immediate attention is Taiwan's export-oriented economy.

Markets must be retained in some 140 countries and areas. New ones must be developed. With few diplomatic channels still open, this is not easy. Alternatives to diplomacy have to be found.

To meet the growing overseas markets' demands for more better quality goods, Taiwan has to shift from labor-intensive to capital-intensive industry. This is being pursued in earnest; but it requires advanced technology, skilled manpower and lots of money. There aren't any shortcuts.

BRIEFS

GENERATOR PRODUCTION--Taipei, 14 Mar--The Republic of China's production of generators last year totaled 233,200 units, worth NT \$195,362,000, according to statistics compiled by the Industrial Development Bureau of the Economics Ministry. [Excerpt] [Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 14 Mar 78 OW]

FUKUDA TO MEET CARTER IN WASHINGTON 3 MAY

OW230049Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Mar (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda will leave here for Washington on 30 April to meet U.S. President Jimmy Carter on 3 May there, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Wednesday.

Fukuda's itinerary was finalized at Wednesday's meeting of the top government leaders-- Fukuda, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba and Abe.

Fukuda and his party will spend two nights each in Washington and New York before returning home on 7 May, Abe said. The prime minister will also make two nights' stop-over at convenient places during his journey.

According to the itinerary, Fukuda will arrive in Washington on 1 May, after a night's stop-over en route. He will leave Washington 3 May for New York soon after finishing his talks with President Carter in the White House. He will stay in New York until 4 May. On his way back home, Fukuda is scheduled to spend one night at some place before returning home 7 May.

High on the agenda for the Japan-U.S. talks are recent developments in Asia and the Middle East and world economic problems as well as close cooperation between the two countries in stimulating the world economy.

SONODA TO PEKING FOR MID-APRIL TREATY TALKS

OW231101Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 23 Mar (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has decided to send Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda to Peking in mid-April for resumption of formal negotiations on conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

Fukuda met with Masayoshi Ohira, secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party, Thursday afternoon [to] seek the ruling party's approval of Sonoda's visit to Peking. Ohira is expected to convene a meeting of top LDP leaders early next week to adjust their views on the matter of resumption of negotiations.

Fukuda's intention to send Sonoda to Peking is expected to be conveyed to the Chinese side when Japanese Ambassador to Peking Shoji Sato meets Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung for a third round of preliminary talks by the end of the month.

According to government sources, Sonoda's visit to Peking is likely to be around 10 April when he will not be occupied with other diplomatic activities.

JAPAN OVERTAKES BRITAIN IN NUCLEAR POWER CAPACITY

OW230429Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Mar (KYODO)--Japan has overtaken Britain as the world's second largest nuclear power generator with a combined capacity currently of more than 10 million kilowatts, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Wednesday.

Four nuclear power plants have gone into test operations since late last year, bringing the number of Japan's plants on line to 18, with a combined capacity of 11,837,000 kilowatts.

Japan Atomic Industrial Forum statistics as of the end of last year put the total capacity of the United States at more than 50 million kilowatts, by far topping all other nations. In the December 1977 figures, Britain was second with a capacity of about 8.8 million kilowatts, followed by the Soviet Union with about 8.2 million kilowatts and Japan with 7,994,000 kilowatts. Next came West Germany with an estimated 7.3 million kilowatts.

Since construction of new nuclear power plants in the Soviet Union and West Germany is expected to continue at a faster pace than in Japan in the coming years, Japan may not hold on to second place for long.

Japan's nuclear power development program is making slower progress than envisioned by the General Energy Research Council amid strong environmentalist opposition. The number of nuclear power plants on line by fiscal 1985 is expected to reach 29 at best, with a combined capacity of 21,891,000 kilowatts, against 33 million kilowatts targeted by the government advisory organ.

JAPAN-EEC RIFT MAY BAR JOINT STATEMENT ON TALKS

0W230103Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0046 GMT 23 Mar 78 0W

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Mar (KYODO)--Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC) continued their ministerial-level negotiations here Wednesday on their trade dispute without any indication of settlement in sight.

The negotiations got under way Monday between External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba and EEC Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp, with the aim of working out a joint statement to settle the dispute arising from Japan's huge trade surpluses with the Common Market, reaching the \$5 billion level last year. Officials said that Ushiba and Haferkamp decided at their Wednesday afternoon session to have their working level officials try over night to determine if it is possible to work out a joint statement.

Various points have already been agreed on but without resolving some other "hard core" issues the joint statement cannot be written, officials said. Among these issues are understood to be the EEC's demand for a Japanese firm and substantial commitment to reduce its accumulating current account surpluses and increase its imports of manufactured goods. The officials said that Haferkamp wants the Japanese commitment written clearly on the proposed joint statement which will be presented at an EEC summit meeting scheduled to be held early next month in Denmark.

Japan, however, refused to put it in terms of figures of specific measures on the official document because of sharp appreciation of the value of the yen and other unsettled elements in the current economic conditions. The officials explained that Japan does not want to have the commitment written in the joint settlement in vague terms for fear of possible unfavorable interpretation of such commitment by the United States and other countries concerned. If an agreement cannot be reached on the hard core issues at the working-level talks to be conducted throughout Wednesday night by Deputy Foreign Minister Hiromichi Miyazaki and EEC Commission Director General for External Affairs Roy Denman, the officials said, no joint statement can be issued.

In that case, Japan and the Common Market will end the negotiations with a promise of continuing them in the future.

Ushiba and Haferkamp are scheduled to wrap up the current negotiations Thursday afternoon by giving a joint press conference.

TRADE MISSION NETS 'MODEST' NUMBER OF IMPORTS FROM U.S.

0W221303Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 22 Mar 78 0W

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Mar (KYODO)--The Japanese government-industry mission to promote imports from the United States has served to pave the way for alleviating friction arising from this country's growing surplus in trade with its important trading partner.

This was declared Monday [20 March] by Yoshizo Ikeda, president of Mitsui and Co., who headed the mission that made a tour of the United States this month. Sending the mission had been described by some quarters as a political gesture of the Japanese Government. The high-caliber group met a barrage of questions from U.S. journalists on why such a mission had been sent from Japan to the United States. The United States, they said, should send a mission to Japan to explore the market for its products. The mission members, however, in their extensive tour found out what was desirable for purchasing which they could not have learned by being fixed in Japan, Ikeda told newsmen upon his return.

It is still not clear how much the net increase will be in Japan's overall imports from the United States in 1978 from the mission's trade deals, estimated to be worth 1,940 million dollars. The reason for this is that they include deals which had been negotiated apart from the trade mission. The 92-member mission visited 20 cities 2-17 March in the United States by dividing up into six groups according to industrial sectors. The mission was disbanded in Los Angeles Friday.

Ikeda described the import figure as "modest" and quoted Frank Weil, U.S. assistant secretary of commerce for domestic and international affairs, as saying that according to his "instinct" the net increase would be about one third.

Of the total of 1,940 million dollars, deals worth 390 million dollars, including 50 million dollars in consumer goods, would be concluded by the end of this month, and 1,550 million dollars between April and September. But this does not include grains and other commodities under long-term contracts. Itemwise, industrial products account for 39.7 percent or 776 million dollars, processed foods 14.5 percent or 280 million dollars and raw materials 45.7 percent or 890 million dollars.

The 92 mission members comprised 84 representatives from more than 85 firms, including nine major Japanese trading firms, department stores and supermarket chains, plus eight officials from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MTI), and the semigovernmental Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO).

AUSTRALIA WILLING TO JOIN IN JAPANESE ORE VENTURE

0W230121Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0054 GMT 23 Mar 78 0W

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 23 Mar (KYODO)--Australian Deputy Prime Minister J. Douglas Anthony stressed here Wednesday Australia's willingness to take part in an international pelletized iron ore stockpiling project planned by Japan's six major steel makers.

Speaking at a farewell press conference at the Nippon Kisha (press) Club, the visiting deputy prime minister said it was his hope that Australian firms would be able to win a considerable amount of additional orders for pelletized ore from Japan through his country's participation in the project. Anthony was to leave Tokyo for home Wednesday night after completing a nine-day visit to Japan.

The six major Japanese steel manufacturers, including Nippon Steel Corp., have been seeking government financial assistance for their project to stockpile pelletized iron ore at locations abroad, including Brazil, Chile and India.

Anthony expressed satisfaction over the results of a series of talks he held with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and other Japanese ministers as well as leading figures of various Japanese industries. He said in a statement that he was convinced that Japan and Australia would be able to go through the current difficult period with fewer problems left unsettled than before. The reason, he said, is "our special relationship" since the end of the war as well as the dialogue that he had with key figures in Japan during his stay here. The outlook is bright for the Japanese steel industry's production for the coming year, thanks to the government target of a 7 percent annual economic growth rate and the Japan-China long-term trade agreement recently concluded in Peking, Anthony said. Anthony said it was indicated in conversations held with representatives of the Japanese steel industry that Japan would realize several million tons of additional production in the coming year due to the assurance of an additional flow of iron ore and coal imports from Australia.

The deputy prime minister denied the possibility of investment in a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in his country in the future by his government. But he desired closer cooperation with Japan and other industrial countries for promotion of the technical development of enrichment of uranium ore in the near future because of the increasing role natural uranium was playing as an energy resource.

JSP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PEKING 22 MARCH

0W221301Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Mar (KYODO)--A Socialist Party mission led by Chairman Ichio Asukata left Tokyo for Peking Wednesday [22 March] on a 6-day visit. The seven-member mission wishes to exchange views with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders over the Asian and international situations and a proposed Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship. The socialists were invited by the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Asukata To Visit DPRK

0W231255Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Mar (KYODO)--Japan Socialist Party Chairman Ichio Asukata will visit North Korea late next month at the invitation of President Kim Il-song. Asukata made this clear when he met with North Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su here Thursday [23 March].

During his visit to Pyongyang, Asukata will exchange views with Kim and other North Korean leaders on the international situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula. He is also expected to discuss conclusion of a private Japan-North Korea fishery agreement to replace an interim pact expiring at the end of June, and North Korean trade debts to Japanese exporters amounting to some 80 billion yen.

CRITICAL REFERENCES TO CARTER'S KOREA POLICY CITED

PYONGYANG SINMUN Commentator

OW181153Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Mar (KCNA)--The clamorous military exercise which has just closed unmasked Carter who seeks division and war behind the curtain of "troop pullout," declares PYONGYANG SINMUN Saturday in a commentator's article lashing out at the "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise."

It points out that the U.S. imperialist staged the war game to threaten the Korean people with "strength" and, furthermore, bar the reunification of Korea and start a new war of aggression. Another aim they sought was to give the South Korean puppet clique a shot in the arm in its hopeless state and help it maintain the military fascist rule in South Korea and drive it into a war adventure against the northern half of the republic.

In the military exercise, U.S. imperialism once again stood naked before the world, revealing its ugly colour as a warmonger fond of fire, says the article. It brands it as the aggressor against the Korean people and the truculent chief enemy who threatens peace and security in Korea and Asia.

The article notes that the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea is the main cause of the constant growth of tensions in Korea and the main obstacle to peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification. The U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea, if the danger of a new war is to be removed from Korea, peace preserved and consolidated and independent and peaceful reunification achieved, the article stresses. This, it adds, is an urgent demand of the times and the demand of all the Korean people and world peace-loving people today.

The article demands in conclusion that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets stop their reckless war clamour that might lead to a new war in Korea.

Foreign Comment

[Editorial Report OW] Pyongyang KCNA in English on 11 March carries two reports on delegates' speeches at the recent "international seminar on the Korean question" held in Yokohama, Japan. Both reports contain explicit criticism of the Carter administration's policy on the Koreas.

The first report, carried at 1640 GMT, reviews remarks by "Japanese critic" Yoko Matsuoka. Citing Yoko's various standard reasons why "the U.S. troops must be withdrawn" from South Korea, KCNA continues: "He said: In his election pledges President Carter announced a plan to withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea. But, now he goes against his pledges. The reactionary forces of the United States, Japan and South Korea not only try to sabotage the efforts for the reunification of Korea but also employ every conceivable means to perpetuate the split of Korea. An instance of this is their "cross recognition argument." Undoubtedly, "cross recognition" is a plot to create 'two Koreas'. So are the arguments on 'simultaneous UN membership' of the North and South of Korea and 'separate UN membership' of South Korea."

The second report, carried at 1709 GMT, cites remarks by "Australian peace champion" Andrew Hughes at the seminar. On U.S. willingness to use nuclear weapons, "He [Hughes] held that the reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves and called for making every effort to help the Korean people realize the reunification.

"Noting that the United States keeps its troops armed with nuclear weapons in Northeast Asia, he said: The United States indicated its 'readiness' to use nuclear weapons in case a war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula. Ford said so and Schlesinger confirmed this. Carter did not negate their statements, nor did Brown."

The report concludes, citing Hughes' remarks on North Korea's peaceful intentions and the necessity for withdrawing "foreign troops and weapons" from South Korea.

U.S. ARMY CHIEF'S ROK VISIT 'ACCELERATING' WAR PREPARATIONS

SK230845Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Rogers, U.S. Army chief of staff, reeking of gunpowder, sneaked into South Korea at 11 am on 23 March, according to a report. During his stay in South Korea, this war maniac, it is said, will evaluate the operational readiness and morale of U.S. occupation forces in South Korea and inspect U.S. and South Korean puppet army units.

It bodes ill that a man titled the U.S. Army chief of staff, who has sneaked into South Korea when the scent of powder spread by the provocative joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise still hangs in the air, plans to evaluate what is spoken of as operational readiness and morale and to hold secret war talks with the South Korean puppets.

This is further clear evidence that the U.S. imperialists, despite protests from the Korean people and the world peace-loving people, are trying to continue the scheme to provoke a war against our people.

As is known, from 7 to 17 March the U.S. imperialists carried out in South Korea a joint exercise of U.S. and South Korean puppet troops on the largest scale since the Korean armistice. Through the exercise, they frantically sought to complete the criminal war plan designed for an invasion of the North. They mobilized a great number of troops and military equipment and conducted extremely provocative maneuvers such as surprise attack operations, landing operations, troop and equipment drop exercises on the East, West and South seas, on the land and in the sky of South Korea--simulating an invasion of the northern half of the republic.

That the U.S. imperialists have hurriedly sent a man titled the army chief of staff to South Korea soon after the conclusion of the joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise is aimed at accelerating on-the-spot preparations for a war against us and driving the South Korean puppets to provoking a war, which is based on their newly-supplied war plan designed to invade the North.

Such a criminal scheme by the U.S. imperialists stirs indignation among our people and world revolutionary people. Maintaining a high level of vigilance, our people are closely watching the U.S. imperialists' scheme for aggression.

The U.S. imperialists should discontinue the indiscreet act of going to the brink of war to obstruct our people's cause for independent and peaceful reunification. They should promptly withdraw their troops of aggression and lethal weapons from South Korea. The people will not forgive those who cling to the policy of aggression and war.

RED CROSS STATEMENT BLAMES ROK FOR MEETING POSTPONEMENT

SK230109Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Mar 78 SK

[22 March North Korean Red Cross Society Central Committee Spokesman's statement--
read by announcer]

[Text] As is known, the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society on 19 March postponed the 26th working-level Red Cross meeting in connection with the grave situation confronting the North-South Red Cross societies. It declared that the South Korean side should eliminate the difficulties hampering the humanitarian talks and reconvene the talks at the earliest possible date. This was a just action which totally complied with our people's desire for progress in the humanitarian talks between the North and the South for peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Instead of affirmatively responding to our humanitarian proposal, the South Korean side issued a statement attempting to distort the truth as if our side were responsible for the postponement of the 26th working-level meeting, thus attempting to mislead public opinion at home and abroad like a thief who on being caught resorts to violence.

The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society bitterly denounces and labels this irrational and unjust act of the South Korean side a deliberate provocative and antihumanitarian, nation-splitting criminal act, which deadlocks the North-South Red Cross talks, creates a new obstacle to solving the reunification problem and increases tension.

The South Korean bellicose war maniacs and their follower, the South Korean Red Cross Society, are totally responsible for the postponement of the 26th working-level Red Cross meeting.

The DPRK side had wished for progress in the humanitarian talks this year. All our countrymen want an end to the anticommunist, fascist policy and the war commotion in South Korea. This would eliminate the factors obstructing the humanitarian talks and create a favorable atmosphere for reconvening the talks. Prior to convening the first working-level Red Cross meeting this year, however, the bestial oppression of the people in South Korea was stepped up, and an extremely provocative, large-scale war exercise was staged against our side, thus developing an intolerable situation which destroyed the atmosphere and jeopardized the talks themselves.

At a time when all the people want a durable peace in the country and peaceful reunification at the earliest possible date, the South Korean authorities have introduced immense U.S. aggressive armed forces, mobilized huge combat forces and mass lethal weapons and staged a large-scale joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise on the land, in the air and on the sea, simulating an all-out attack against us.

Mobilizing near the military demarcation line over 100,000 combat forces, the aircraft carrier Midway, strategic B-52 bombers capable of carrying nuclear bombs and Lance missiles capable of launching nuclear warheads, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean bellicose war maniacs, under the provocative slogan, "Let us annihilate the enemy in the initial stage of war," kicked up a frantic war row, firing guns daily. As a result of this reckless, provocative war row kicked up by aggressors and traitors, all of South Korea has been shrouded in gunsmoke, flames and tension similar to that on the eve of war, thus extremely aggravating relations between the North and South.

How can humanitarian talks be held in circumstances in which an inhumane and treacherous war row against our side is being frantically kicked up in South Korea, trampling underfoot the publicly recognized humanitarian spirit and violating the spirit of the 4 July joint statement? What would we gain from these talks, even if they were held?

In principle, humanitarianism opposes war, which brings immeasurable disaster and suffering to mankind. Humanitarianism strives for peace.

The current North-South Red Cross talks have the important mission of alleviating suffering of countrymen separated in the North and South. Should these talks aim at war, instead of alleviating suffering caused by division, they would bring greater disaster and mishap to all the people.

If a war were to erupt in our country, it would be the Korean people, not the American people, who would suffer. If we disregard this stark reality, what purpose will our humanitarian talks serve?

Proposing humanitarian talks while, in collusion with an aggressor, flying airplanes and firing guns in an attempt to annihilate us--fellow countrymen of the same lineage and counterparts in talks--constitutes sham humanitarianism, debasing noble humanitarian talks. The South Korean side will not be able to conceal its true nature of being sham humanitarians no matter how desperately it may try to distort the truth. Nor can it extricate itself from the responsibility for the failure to convene the 26th Red Cross working-level meeting as scheduled. Criminals are charged with the crime they have committed.

The reconvening of the working-level Red Cross meeting and the future of the North-South humanitarian talks depends solely on the South Korean ruling clique and its follower, the South Korean Red Cross Society.

If the South Korean side intends to alleviate its fellow countrymen's suffering caused by division, and if it is interested in the country's reunification, instead of staging the farce of paying lip-service to humanitarianism, it should prevent the South Korean bellicose war maniacs from kicking up war rackets for confrontation and should make a sincere effort to create a favorable atmosphere for talks.

The South Korean Red Cross Society will not be able to extricate itself from the responsibility for the deadlock in the humanitarian talks if it ignores this just proposal by our side, continues to cooperate with the authorities and clings to the criminal maneuver against us.

22 March 1978, Pyongyang

'INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY' ENHANCES KOREAN, WORLD REVOLUTIONS

SK230700Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1220 GMT 22 Mar 78 SK

[Unattributed Commentary: "The Republic's Government Adheres to Independence in Foreign Activities"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: The republic's government formulates foreign policy in accordance with the chuche ideology and employs this ideology as the guiding compass in all foreign activities. In a word, our republic firmly adheres to independence in foreign activities. Thus taught the great leader.

The government of our republic always firmly adheres to independence in foreign activities. Our republic, as an independent socialist country, establishes relations with foreign countries on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in domestic affairs and reciprocity. It conducts foreign activities on the basis of its independent judgment and belief in accordance with the situation confronting it and the desire of the progressive world people. Our republic does not allow anyone to defile or violate the rights and sovereignty of our people and nation.

Our republic's foreign policy is supported by and has great impact among world progressive peoples and countries having various types of social systems. This is due to the republic's firm adherence to independence in foreign relations, which springs from the essence of our country's national and social systems.

Class confrontation, exploitation and suppression of the people have disappeared permanently. The working people are not only the masters in regard to the nation's sovereignty but also thoroughly guaranteed the right to enjoy an independent and creative life. Furthermore, our republic has the immortal chuche ideology created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its guiding compass in national activities, and properly embodies it in all sectors such as politics, the economy and culture.

Our republic advocates that relations between countries and peoples should be established on the principles of self-determination and independence. It objects to domination, suppression and subordination.

We maintain independence in foreign relations and are trying to thoroughly carry out, in this respect, the principle of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, reciprocity and so forth.

Based on the essence of our country's national and social systems, the guidance and ideology regarding national activities, our government's foreign policy is a thoroughly peace-loving one opposing imperialism, supporting the people's struggle for liberation and preserving world peace.

Our republic's independent foreign policy is rational, just and peace-loving, in the interests of the Korean and world revolutions. Our people are struggling for the nation's long-cherished desire--our fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification--and are simultaneously struggling for the cause of world revolution, peace and democracy, as well as for the accomplishment of the common tasks of national independence and socialism.

The Korean peoples struggle for reunification and the world progressive people's just struggle are proceeding in close relationship. By carrying out the role of effectively realizing the relationship between the Korean people's struggle and that of the progressive world people, our government's independent foreign policy is contributing to developing the Korean and world revolutions and expediting victory of the common tasks.

Our government's independent foreign policy is completely attuned to the trend of our times in which the world peoples are advancing toward independent development.

Today the world peoples, including peoples of the nonaligned countries, are struggling for independence. This is a basic tendency of our time which can never be blocked. Our government's independent foreign policy has an invincible vitality because it is completely attuned to the times. The government of our republic is trying to strengthen solidarity with world peoples protecting independence.

Maintaining solidarity with the people who protect sovereignty means opposing imperialism, colonialism and dominationism, [chibaejui], solidarity with the broad strata of the world people, including the progressive people who are struggling for national liberation, independence, sovereignty, national prosperity and peace, and accelerating mankind's common cause.

The government of our republic has above all strictly adhered to the principle of independence as far as its relations with socialist nations are concerned. It has not only developed friendship and cooperation with them based on the principle of equality and independence, but has also actively striven to attain unity and solidarity with them.

In addition, the government of our republic has actively sought to accelerate victory in the world revolution by firmly uniting with the world people, including the people of nonaligned nations who are guarding their sovereignty.

With the brilliant materialization of the government's independent foreign policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our country's relations with foreign countries have become more active than ever before, and our country's international prestige has been matchlessly enhanced. Today our republic maintains relations and cooperates with many world nations in the diplomatic, economic, cultural, technical and trade fields. It holds membership in many international organizations.

In addition, we are maintaining contacts with many world progressive organizations and figures. We have comrades, friends, supporters and sympathizers everywhere.

Indeed, our republic's expansion of diplomatic relations and the rapid increase of its international prestige today are the brilliant fruition of the basic independent foreign policy set forth by our republic under the great leader's guidance.

PAK'S ATTEMPTS TO JOIN NONALINED SHOULD BE REJECTED

OW211705V Pyongyang KCNA in English 1601 GMT 21 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--The attempt of the Pak Chong-hui clique to worm itself into the ranks of the nonalignment is part of the counterrevolutionary strategy of the imperialist reactionaries to wreck this movement from within and weaken the world anti-imperialist forces, remarks NODONG SINMUN 20 March.

In a signed commentary the paper says: The sinister scheme of the Pak Chong-hui clique to make its way into the nonalignment is to win "international support" in realizing such "two Koreas" plot as "UN membership" and "cross recognition" aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea and leaving South Korea to the U.S. as its colony indefinitely.

The scheme of the Pak Chong-hui clique goes against the trend of the era of independence and defames the lofty ideals of the nonalignment.

Branding the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique as a servant of imperialism, tool of the imperialist colonial rule and unpardonable criminal against the nonalignment, the commentary stresses:

It is foolish of the Pak Chong-hui clique engrossed in acts diametrically running counter to the ideal and goal of the nonalignment to try to align itself with this movement.

The nonaligned countries should thoroughly reject the Pak Chong-hui clique working to wreck the nonalignment and never permit its attempt to infiltrate into the ranks of this movement.

U.S. PLAN TO 'INTEGRATE' KADENA, ROK BASES 'CRIMINAL MOVE'

OW211111Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 21 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--Commenting on the U.S. imperialists' plan to integrate the Kadena U.S. Air Base of Japan and the Osan and Kunsan bases of South Korea, MINJU CHOSON today says: This is a criminal move to further reinforce the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance and launch the military action of the allied forces in "case of emergency" in Korea.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists' plan is one for instantly hurling their armed forces in Okinawa and in the Pacific region into Korea in case a war of aggression breaks out there, the signed commentary says: This sheds light on their sinister design to use Japan as a launching base, logistics base and offensive base for Korean aggression and further strengthen the U.S.-Japan-South Korean triangular military alliance.

Behind the facade of "troop pullout" the U.S. imperialists not only try in every way to obstruct the reunification of our country and keep hold on South Korea indefinitely but also actively hasten preparations for a new war of aggression against our people. Their attempt to get something by intensifying belligerent manoeuvres is a daydream.

The U.S. imperialists must face the trend of the times squarely and put an immediate end to the reckless war manoeuvres going against the demand of the times and vacate South Korea forthwith, taking along all their aggression forces and destruction weapons.

ROK ARRESTS STUDENTS PROTESTING 'UNFAIR' RADIO PROGRAMS

SK230355Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Mar (KCNA)--South Korean students swarmed to a radio station in Seoul and "protested against the content of its programs which, they said, are inclined towards the side of the government and not fair," according to a report of the NHK of Japan as quoted by KNS in Tokyo.

More than 200 students who attended a lecture on the human rights problem in the building housing the Christian radio station in Seoul on the evening of 20 March held a protest meeting, at which they declared that "the content of the programs of Radio Christian is heavily inclined towards the side of the government these days." Some 30 of them swarmed to the radio station and continued the protest struggle till around 6 on the morning of 21 March.

Much upset, the Christian radio station mobilised its employees to expel the students and called the puppet police to suppress them. Running riot like mad dogs, the puppet police arrested some students.

Noting the justice of this struggle of the South Korean students, the Japanese radio said that since the Pak Chong-hui clique "established a strict control on the press organs on the strength of the emergency measures, this radio station took the same stance as others in news report" and it "does not report the hunger strikes of workers these days."

This righteous struggle of the students shows their earnest desire and unbreakable fighting spirit to win the freedom of the press, an important link in the struggle for the democratisation of society.

PAK REGIME COMMITS 'BESTIAL ACTS' AGAINST FEMALE WORKERS

SK230415Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Mar (KCNA)--The puppet Pak Chong-huites are not human beings but beasts, bloodsuckers and human butchers who permit themselves at any vicious acts to satisfy their greed for power.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed commentary denouncing their accursed, barbarous acts against the female workers of the Tongil textile company in Inchon of South Korea.

When women workers of the company demanded the right to live and democratic freedom, the puppet clique poured excrement on their heads, stuffed their mouths with it and put it in their bosom. Such brutish acts which would make even devils turn away their faces in disgust could be committed only by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the commentary notes. It says:

Hitler, who plunged mankind into a sea of blood in pursuance of his wild ambition for territorial expansion and wealth, and Tojo, who drowned Asia in blood-baths and felt a thrill of joy, were not a match for the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique in ferocity and bestiality.

The puppet cliques dastardly and brutal acts are a most wicked insult to humanity and an unbearable challenge to the demand of the times and people for democracy and reunification.

The unheard-of bestial acts against female workers once again revealed in all nakedness the brutish nature of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique as a pack of fascist hangmen.

The commentary goes on: The Pak Chong-hui fascist brutes try in vain to prolong their existence by resorting to power and committing all manner of despicable and base acts. They are brandishing bayonets and outrageous acts to break the fighting will of the people. But this will only strip themselves naked as dirty human scum and precipitate their destruction.

The people will not reconcile themselves to the inhumane suppression and outrages of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique but bring it to justice.

FILM DEPICTING COUNTERESPIONAGE FEATS PLAYING IN CINEMAS

SK211350Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 17 Mar 78 SK

[Text] A movie titled "Among Conspirators," produced by the Korean 8 February Movie Studio, is now being shown at movie houses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Public security organs and procuratorial organs, which are the militant defenders of the party, must actively protect party policies, must supervise the execution of the policies in all sectors and units and, in particular, must thoroughly detect and arrest the espionage and subversive activity elements. The movie "Among Conspirators," set in the peaceful construction period after the liberation, depicts how our public security members rounded up a group of espionage agents infiltrated into a small city of the northern half of our republic near the 38th parallel by the U.S. imperialists, thus smashing the rascals' conspiracy and protecting the peace of our fatherland.

The middle part of the film has a scene in which the protagonist, disguising himself as U.S. imperialist-hired espionage agent, No. Y-13, who had previously been apprehended by our public security members after having sneaked into the northern half of the republic on a mission of contacting underground espionage nets, bravely struggles against the enemies. The protagonist is depicted as a militant defender of the party who is fulfilling his revolutionary mission by deeply penetrating among the conspirators and by bravely smashing all sorts of crafty and sinister schemes by the chief of U.S. imperialist-hired espionage agents and their stooges.

The movie also shows the following scenes: The protagonist surmounts the crafty and vicious surveillance of the enemies. Even after he is exposed as a public security member by an espionage agent called "Ekku", the protagonist behaves in a self-possessed manner and delivers a strong counterblow to the enemies. The protagonist is placed under detention in an underground jail of the espionage net. After emerging from this place he retaliates against the rascals.

In particular the scene in which, at the risk of death, he boldly boards a U.S. espionage boat and rounds up all agents aboard, shows his lofty sense of responsibility to the revolutionary mission and invincible spirit of defending the gains of the revolution and the people's happiness.

In its final portion, the film shows the outstanding party defenders decisively smashing a crafty scheme by the U.S. imperialists to fabricate a new plot.

The movie shows that no matter what crafty tactics they may employ against our people, the U.S. imperialists cannot escape failure at every stage.

The movie "Among Conspirators" serves to instill in our people a class awareness and revolutionary alertness under today's situation in which the U. S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are frantically kicking up a scheme for fabricating "two Koreas" and for new war against the northern half of the republic. At the same time, it will greatly contribute to making our people constantly vigilant against the enemies.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL DISCUSSES EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY TASKS

SK220710Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 21 Mar 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 22 March editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Assist the Extractive Industry Workers Who Are Making a Breakthrough for an All-Out Advance"]

[Text] Our heroic working class, which has vigorously accelerated an all-out advance movement toward the height of socialist construction, has won a proud victory in implementing the goals for January and February this year, thus marking continuous progress and innovation in production and construction. In particular, colliery workers throughout the country, including cadre members of the Anju Coal Complex, have greatly contributed to fully developing the people's economy by continuously performing exploits in smoothly solving problems with regard to the country's fuel and energy. The task of decisively giving priority to the extractive industry in implementing the second 7-year plan today requires that support should be intensively given to the extractive industry sector in various ways.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught in his new year address: a major impetus should be given to the extractive industry in implementing the second 7-year plan. With priority decisively given to the extractive industry, we can successfully solve fuel and energy problems, smoothly supply raw materials to the processing industry and actively expand the sources of foreign currency.

Decisively giving priority to the extractive industry is our party's consistent policy and is a key to the successful implementation of the magnificent tasks of the second 7-year plan. With greatly increased production of coal and various minerals in collieries and mines, we can continuously place production on the right track in all sectors of the people's economy and successfully occupy the height of the new 7-year plan by fully mobilizing our industry's available production potential. The matter of actively exploiting and effectively using the country's abundant natural resources during the second 7-year plan period and the matter of further strengthening the national economy's self-reliant system greatly depends upon how rapidly we can develop the extractive industry. This weighty task assigned the extractive industry will be successfully carried out only when functionaries and workers of this sector carry out the revolutionary mission assigned them in a responsible manner worthy of masters and when all sectors of the people's economy vigorously support the extractive industry.

Today our party demands that the entire party and country, realizing the importance of the position and role of the extractive industry in implementing the second 7-year plan, should vigorously support work carried out at collieries and mines. Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction on and the party's militant call for concentrating efforts on the extractive industry this year, functionaries and workers of all sectors and units of the people's economy should support in various ways the extractive industry workers who are struggling with dedication in directing a major offensive aimed at implementation of the new prospective plan.

The most important task in vigorously supporting work carried out at collieries and mines to meet the developing reality is for all functionaries and workers--bearing deeply in mind the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lofty aim of strengthening the country's self-reliant fuel and raw material bases--to produce and supply equipment and materials in a reasonable and timely manner, so as to fulfill the state plan. Support for the extractive industry will be successful only when various sectors of the people's economy carry out their assigned production quotas without fail in a timely manner in accordance with the policy for detailed planning. Therefore, functionaries and workers of all sectors and units of the people's economy, with the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction and the party policy--the embodiment of this instruction--should correctly fulfill the production quotas reflected in the established plan. They should without fail produce and supply every month all equipment and materials to collieries and mines in a responsible manner.

Functionaries and workers of plants and enterprises of the appropriate sectors, including the metallurgical, building-material and forestry industry sectors, fully mobilizing potential for production increases and following instructions given by geological survey teams, should unconditionally give priority to the production and supply of various materials needed in accelerating the construction of pits, such as steel, rails, cement and props. Thus they should provide favorable conditions for helping all colliery workers and miners, including miners of the Anju Coal Complex, fully display their capability. At the same time, the chemical industry sector should smoothly supply various needed chemical agents to ore dressing sites, and the transportation sector should transport coal and minerals that have been mined in a responsible manner.

Making mining equipment heavy-duty, modern and high-speed and diversifying transportation means is an important task in developing the extractive industry and a vital factor to be emphasized in supporting the work of collieries and mines. Correctly aware of the importance of their duty in accelerating the technical revolution in the extractive industry sector, so as to make extractive equipment heavy-duty, modern and high-speed, party members and workers of machinery plants under the Ministry of Machine Industry and the Mining Industry Committee should normalize at a high level the production of heavy-duty trucks, heavy-duty excavators, heavy-duty bulldozers, compressors, coal cutting machines, heavy-duty winding machines, heavy-duty grinders, high-speed rock drills, electric cars, mine cars, loaders and heavy-duty conveyors, and parts including bearings.

It is important for functionaries to conduct organizational and political work well so as to strengthen support for miners. Such support is conducive to firmly guaranteeing the giving of priority to the extractive industry. First of all, party organizations and the three revolution teams at factories and plants in the sectors concerned of the national economy should make workers fully aware of the instruction given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the national convention of activists in the mining industry sector, and the party policies embodying this instruction. This means they should dynamically carry out political propaganda and economic agitation, which is needed in sincerely supporting miners who are providing breakthroughs in implementing the new prospective plan in a fashion worthy of masters of the revolution and in a spirit of cooperation appropriate to communists.

Economic guidance functionaries should thoroughly oversee production organizations and solve problems confronted in a timely manner at the production sites, so as to insure that the demand of party policy for giving priority to the extractive industry is unmistakably implemented. Effectively carrying out the work to support miners, who are carrying out a difficult battle in pits thousands of feet beneath the earth, effecting endless upsurges in production, is a noble duty assigned our guidance functionaries.

Guidance functionaries in the extractive industry sector and the local government organizations should actively establish necessary measures to provide extractive workers, who are tirelessly working on the fronts assigned them, with more food such as meat, eggs, edible oil and vegetables. In particular, guidance functionaries should carefully care for the livelihood of miners and vigorously carry out a mass movement to erect housing for them. In doing this, they will convey to the miners the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's solicitude for workers in the extractive industry.

Effecting epochal upsurges in the production of coal and ore is an important task facing the entire party and nation for displaying to the maximum the might of our chuche industry. It is also common work for developing all domains of the national economy. Bearing in mind the party's call for concentrating efforts on the extractive industry, functionaries and workers in all units and sectors of the national economy should further strengthen work to support it. By doing so, we will effect great upsurges in implementing the second 7-year plan.

U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ROGERS ARRIVES 23 MARCH

SK230243Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Mar (HAPTONG)--Gen. Bernard Rogers, U.S. Army chief of staff, flew into Seoul today for a five-day visit to Korea. During his stay here, Gen. Rogers will meet with Korean Government leaders to discuss matters pending between the two countries, including the proposed transfer of U.S. military equipment to the Korean armed forces in compensation for the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from Korea. He will also make an observation tour of major U.S. military units here.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER WARNS TURKEY AGAINST DPRK TIES

SK230153Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0120 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Ankara, 22 Mar (HAPTONG)--Premier Bulent Ecevit today pledged that Turkey would do its utmost to support the revival of the stalled inter-Korean dialogue. Ecevit made the pledge in his talks with visiting Korean National Assembly Speaker Chung Il-kwon on economic cooperation between his country and South Korea and other matters of mutual concern.

Reiterating the Turkish stand favoring a peaceful settlement of any international dispute, he said his government would continue to support Seoul's peaceful national unification policy. Noting that relations between the two countries are inseparably close in the political and diplomatic fields, the premier expressed hope that more efforts will be made to explore ways of bilateral economic cooperation in a more concrete manner.

The Korean parliamentary leader warned Ankara against establishing diplomatic ties with North Korea, saying that such a move might incur a significant damage. He said Korea-Turkish joint ventures for the development of resources in Turkey could serve to further strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries.

ENVOYS TO AMERICAS DISCUSS BOOSTING EXPORTS

SK230100Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0058 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Mar (HAPTONG)--South Korean envoys posted in North and South America discussed ways of boosting exports to the western hemisphere during their annual policy review conference here today. Today's meeting, presided over by Commerce and Industry Minister Choe Kak-kyu, was mainly devoted to devising a more effective export strategy designed to boost Korean exports to the region, according to conference sources.

The target export volume for North and South America in this year is 4,560 million dollars, accounting for 36.4 per cent of the nation's total export goal set for this year.

RPR Radio Assails Meeting

SK211300Y Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Mar 78 SK

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 March Choe Kyu-ha and Pak Tong-chin, in a meeting of mission chiefs accredited to North and South America blared out the so-called official instructions that they should keep North Korea in check to guarantee the South's diplomatic supremacy over the North in areas in which they serve, while exerting great efforts to promote cooperation and strengthen public relations activities.

These are absurd remarks to counter the North's ever-increasing international prestige, and to try to extricate themselves from their internationally isolated situation by obtaining support for their traitorous acts and by promoting their splitist "two Koreas" line. The Pak Chong-hui clique, no matter what it may resort to, can neither realize long-term office nor overcome its internationally alienated situation.

PLANNING BOARD PROJECTS 10 PERCENT GROWTH IN 1978

SK230825Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0810 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Mar (HAPTONG)--The Korean economy has been projected to grow at an annual rate of 10 percent in real terms next year, as compared with the 10.5 percent targeted for this year, according to the 1970-1979 economic plan mapped out by the Economic Planning Board.

Under the plan, population will rise from 37,019,000 this year to 37,605,000 next year, and employment from 13,406,000 to 13,847,000 next year.

Per capita GNP next year is estimated at 1,260 U.S. dollars, up 200 dollars from the 1,060 dollars planned for this year.

The investment rate is estimated to increase from 27.4 percent this year to 28.2 percent next year and the domestic savings rate from 26 percent to 27 percent, while the overseas savings rate is expected to dip from 1.4 percent this year to 1.2 percent next year.

Merchandise exports are planned to expand from 12,500 million dollars this year to 15,300 million dollars next year, while commodity imports for next year are scaled at 16,500 million dollars, up 3,000 million dollars from the 13,500 million dollars targeted for this year.

South Korea's current account is projected to sustain a deficit of 400 million dollars next year, some 100 million dollars more than the 300 million dollars planned for this year. The money supply expansion will be pegged below 25 percent next year, as compared with the 30 percent increase planned for this year. The nation's foreign exchange holdings are expected to reach 5,528 million dollars at the end of next year, showing a rise of 25 percent over the end of this year.

The plan also calls for keeping the wholesale price increase at the 10 percent level, the same level set for this year.

RULING PARTIES REACT TO NDP LEADER'S REMARKS

SK220900Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 22 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 22 Mar (HAPTONG)--The ruling camp said today that it was quite disappointed by the same old attitude opposition New Democratic leader Rep. Yi Chol-sung maintained again at his press conference.

Commenting on Rep. Yi's press conference remarks, Rep. Pak Chol, spokesman for the governing Democratic Republican Party, said that the NDP leader is asked to make a more constructive criticism instead of presenting the same old demands.

Rep. Yi Chong-sik, speaking for the pro-government floor group Yujonghoe, said that the opposition party is urged to do away with its illusion that it could best make its point by demanding institutional changes.

The Yujonghoe spokesman charged the minority party with attempting to twist the fact about the constitutional progress achieved in the past 5 years.

RPR RADIO ATTACKS SOLARZ POSITION ON ARMS BILL

SK221410Y Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Mar 78 SK

[Text] In remarks made on 21 March before a U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Committee subcommittee, committee member Solarz, who recently visited Korea, raved that the U.S. Congress should approve the bill to transfer \$800 million in military arms and equipment to Korea.

This plainly shows the U.S. imperialists' aim to instigate the Pak Chong-hui clique into a new war provocation by pushing ahead with modernization of Korean military forces. The United States has already transferred massive, modern military arms and operational equipment to the Pak Chong-hui clique and ushered into Korea huge, reactionary forces from the U.S. mainland and bases in Japan.

The U.S. maneuver to provide more military aid to the Pak Chong-hui clique, now running amok to provoke a war of aggression against the North, only causes a threat to peace to the Korean Peninsula and Asia. That the United States carries out such criminal acts--at a time when our people and world opinion demand withdrawal of U.S. forces and their lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, from Korea--is an unpardonable and anachronistic act. The United States should immediately stop the crime of providing more military aid to the Pak Chong-hui clique and withdraw its troops and military equipment from Korea without delay.

RPR RADIO CONTINUES DENUNCIATION OF RECENT EXERCISE

SK230051Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 22 Mar 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "Dirty Acts More Openly Revealing a Treacherous Nature"]

[Text] Mobilizing the officers and men of the Smith commando unit which participated in the criminal South Korea-U.S. joint exercise racket, the Pak Chong-hui clique on 22 March kicked up a so-called memorial service for the ghosts of that unit, annihilated in a battle of northward invasion during the Korean war. As known, prior to this on the evening of 17 March, the Pak Chong-hui clique held a banquet for the rascal U.S. imperialist aggressors who participated in the recent criminal military exercise racket. The Pak Chong-hui clique also kicked up everywhere so-called rallies welcoming these aggressive forces. Furthermore, the Pak Chong-hui clique perpetrated the intolerable, criminal act of forcibly offering numerous South Korean women to U.S. forces. This act, which once again reveals the dirty nature of the traitors, is a crime which only the Pak Chong-hui clique would dare commit.

As we all know, the U.S. forces, which sneaked into South Korea from military bases on the U.S. mainland and in the Pacific area to participate in the war exercise racket, are aggressive gangs. They brought all kinds of lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, to kill our people and destroy our beautiful land.

Armed aggressors are bound to perpetrate aggression and thugs with weapons are bound to commit burglary. This was clearly demonstrated by the criminal military exercise racket, the South Korea-U.S. joint exercise.

From the first day of the exercise racket, the U.S. imperialist aggressors burned mountain forests and fields and devastated farmland by frantically engaging in gunfire. As a result, all of South Korea was filled with gunsmoke. The Pak Chong-hui clique committed the intolerable, criminal act of leaving Korean territory in the hands of such aggressive warmongers, thus devastating the land and bringing immeasurable disaster to our people. Unsatisfied with this, the clique staged a farce to welcome the U.S. imperialist aggressive rascals and to soothe dead souls. How dirty and treacherous the clique is!

The Pak Chong-hui clique's large-scale war exercise row, kicked up with the United States, and the clique's dirty conduct are designed to perpetuate national division, offer South Korea as a permanent colony and military base to the U.S. imperialists, and prolong the clique's power in the bosom of the United States.

Traitor Pak Chong-hui's style is to retain power by foreign guns and swords. Traitor Pak Chong-hui calls the United States a protector and even says that the United States is not an outside force. He has begged for continued occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and committed crimes of all kinds, while ruthlessly infringing on the dignity of the masses in an effort to be better regarded by his U.S. masters. It was all to gain better recognition from their U.S. masters that the Pak Chong-hui clique held government-sponsored welcoming ceremonies for U.S. troops participating in the war exercise racket, offered numerous women to the U.S. troops, arranged banquets, held a memorial ceremony for the dead and so forth.

Under a traitor like Pak Chong-hui, the masses are bound to suffer and the land is bound to be trampled by aggressors. Our masses must fully engage in the struggle to overthrow the Pak Chong-hui clique which has committed intolerable crimes against the dignity of the masses and which has not hesitated to commit the treason of perpetuating national division, offering half of the country to the imperialists so they can maintain their power.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT CLEANUP CAMPAIGN--Seoul, 13 Mar--A total of 5,117 government employees were kicked out of officialdom in 1977 in the government's disciplinary measure against officials found involved in irregularities. The officials expelled account for 11.2 percent of those found implicated in various irregularities during the on-going government cleanup campaign. The premier's Office of Planning and Coordination said today that a total of 45,611 or 8.9 percent of the entire government work force were found involved in irregularities in 1977, the third year of the government drive. The office said last year's number showed a decrease of 5,857 over that of 1976. Of the disciplined officials, 7,667 were given salary cuts and other punitive measures, while 31,097 68.1 percent were reprimanded, it said. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0241 GMT 13 Mar 78 SK]

MEXICAN EMBASSY--Seoul, 23 Mar--Newly-appointed Mexican charge d'affaires (Domoene) Vazquez arrived here today to open the resident Mexican Embassy in South Korea, the Foreign Ministry said. The Mexican ambassador to Japan has concurrently served as ambassador to Korea since March 27, 1967. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0245 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK]

SUPPORT OF SOVIET NORMALIZATION APPEAL TO PRC

OW221918Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0611 GMT 22 Mar 78 0W

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Mar (MONTSAME)--The appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the Chinese leaders for normalizing and improving interstate relations between the two countries has the warm support of the Mongolian public.

A MONTSAME observer writes: The concrete proposals outlined in this document have again confirmed the readiness of the Soviet Union to normalize relations between the two countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence, taking into account mutual interests and without any preconditions. They testify again to the sincere striving of the Soviet people--who are consistently implementing a program of peace--to return Soviet-Chinese relations to the path of good neighborliness.

During the past several years all of progressive mankind, including the Mongolian people, have witnessed the unabated efforts of the Soviet side to improve relations between the USSR and the PRC. The Soviet Government has not only advanced constructive proposals but has also backed them up with concrete steps. The Chinese side has not only rejected the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union in every way possible, but has also systematically waged an unruly anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

The Mongolian people believe that normalization and improvement of relations between the USSR and the PRC is congruent with the cause of strengthening the universal peace and security of all people. The Chinese people stand to gain the most from this.

PRC LEADERS PURSUING MAOIST 'ANTIPOLAR, ANTISOCIALIST' TENETS

OW221127Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0540 GMT 21 Mar 78 0W

[Text of unattributed UNEN 21 March article: "Maoism and Its Followers"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Mar (MONTSAME)--Events in post-Mao China over the past 15 months have been characterized by the new Peking leaders' struggle to further expose and criticize the "gang of four" and establish "great order" in accordance with the decisions of the 11th CCP Congress. At the congress and in official Peking documents this struggle has been defined as a "violent struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, a life-or-death struggle" which directly affects the fate of the party and government. If we also note certain reports in the Peking press about the evil deeds of the "gang of four" in completely undermining all the successes achieved by the PRC during the first 17 years of its existence, then we are able to presume to some extent that the aim of the present struggle is also directed at eradicating all the pernicious effects of the antipopular, antisocialist course of Mao Tse-tung, particularly during the past 20 years or more.

However, facts prove that the words and deeds of the new Peking leaders often do not coincide. They coincide only in one way--in loyalty to Maoism, primarily the Sinocentric and expansionist concepts which the Maoists apparently consider as the rational core of Mao Tse-tung thought.

Thus, Maoism, which was developed on the rotten soil of Great-Han chauvinism and militant nationalism which has brought profound social and economic deformation to Chinese society, forms the ideological and political platform of the new PRC leaders. Together with his associates, the new chairman of the CCP Central Committee concentrates all his efforts on defending Maoism and consolidating the Maoist military, bureaucratic regime.

This confirms the correctness of Marxist sinologists who believe that the current struggle within Peking's ruling clique is most likely only the latest struggle for power among rival groups.

Disagreements primarily involve differences regarding tactics and methods to be used for implementing the great power, hegemonic policy of Mao Tse-tung. Needless to say, we cannot dismiss the fact that the exacerbated struggle among Maoist groups was, to a certain extent, promoted by the deepening crisis of Maoism and by the general political atmosphere in the country after Mao Tse-tung's death, when broader sections of the public became discontented with the policy of the existing regime. Under these conditions it became apparent even to many Maoist officials, particularly those who were close to the country's practical administration, that Maoist tenets could, unless certain corrections were made, seriously harm the Maoist task of establishing a mighty power with pronounced antisocialist, militarist aims.

Perhaps it is precisely in this light that we should view the present Chinese campaign, whose main purpose is to defend the "infallibility" of Mao Tse-tung while cleaning up the most odious and obviously bankrupt aspects of Maoism. Fulfillment of this task is naturally impossible without having a "scapegoat" who can bear responsibility for all the pernicious effects of the antipopular, Maoist course and thereby shield both Mao and the group at the helm of power from all errors. This time, the "scapegoat" is the "gang of four."

"The gang of four" and their supporters have been officially accused of causing the following difficulties: "The national economy suffered from stagnation and even regression for a long period of time," (NCNA, 21 December 1977); in many provinces "production was in a state of chaos, lost time or was curtailed" (NCNA 26 December 1977); the state plan was not fulfilled for "several years in a row"; "the gap between China's scientific-technological levels and the advanced world levels widened"; "youth and juveniles were perniciously influenced both politically and ideologically" and "the development of an entire generation of youth was hindered"; "unprecedented disasters occurred in the country"; and so forth. In the words of Hua Kuo-feng: "The gang of four" strove to establish a "fascist dictatorship" in China. At times high-ranking Peking officials, while heatedly criticizing the "gang of four," have gone so far as to frankly admit that the notorious "Cultural Revolution" was "a lost decade."

The "new economic upsurge" and the "profound changes" in all other spheres of society being widely advertised by Peking propaganda are, according to reports of the foreign press and eyewitnesses, hardly tangible in reality. Many topical, important problems concerning national economic and cultural development, particularly the problem of improving the miserable lives of the people, have not been solved yet. This task wasn't even reflected in the well-known "Four Modernizations" program--the basic long-term economic policy of the Peking leaders. The task of accelerated economic construction--"the task for the new period of development in socialist revolution and construction" which was formulated in Hua Kuo-feng's report at the first session of the Fifth NPC--is being directly linked with the task of militarization, primarily the steady growth of a nuclear missile potential.

We know that the formulation of this task occupied a leading position on the agendas of numerous meetings and conferences held by Peking over the last 2 years. The stress on the development of a military economy naturally cannot insure the proportional development of the entire national economy. Moreover, it essentially contradicts the basic principles of socialist construction, which hold that the main economic task is to constantly improve the material welfare and cultural level of the working people.

Judging from reports in the Chinese and foreign press, the organizational and political measures being taken by the Peking leadership to establish "great order and tranquility" have not always met with success. Because the struggle against the "Gang of Four" is being waged with the same brutal and violent methods that were widely used by Mao Tse-tung and his "orthodox" followers in struggles against their political foes, it is likely that the country's people will show an adverse reaction. Doesn't the propaganda apparatus of the new Chinese leadership constantly assure the population that, with the downfall of the "Gang of Four," the unbridled reign of terror and violence will be stopped? There is no evidence that this situation exists in China today.

In general, the domestic policy of the present Peking leadership is being carried out entirely on the basis of the antipopular, antisocialist tenets of Mao Tse-tung. The Maoist antisocialist superstructure contradicts the previously-established economic basis for the socialization of the means of production. Using the means of production for antipopular purposes inevitably leads to a further alteration of the socialist nature.

On the other hand, complete denial by the Peking leadership of the practical experience of socialist construction in other countries, and their support of global opposition to world socialism in the international arena, force us to conclude that the Maoists don't really consider socialism as an aim, but rather as a tactic for implementing their Great Han plans.

Even ardent enemies of socialism, not to mention those who have long enjoyed the bountiful fruits of practical socialism, know quite well that juggling socialist slogans and various phrases from Marxist-Leninist classics and taking (?indefinite) measures--like those of the present Peking leadership which have partially restored the principles of material incentives and distribution according to labor, and have normalized the educational and cultural systems--will not in themselves lead to socialism while the supremacy of Maoist ideology and a military bureaucratic dictatorship exist.

Pointing out that as our great Marxist victories continue supporters of various forms of nonscientific socialism cannot circumvent Marxism in setting forth their tasks, V.I. Lenin stressed: "Pre-Marxist socialism has been smashed. It continues the struggle not on its own independent ground but, like revisionism, on a common ground with Marxism." (V.I. Lenin, Complete Works Vol. 17, page 19) This Leninist idea is directly related to the explanation of the phenomenal and insolent claim of Maoism, which has been transformed into a type of anticommunism, that it is "a new stage in the development of Marxism-Leninism." The present Chinese situation is unique because, for the first time in history, backward petit bourgeois nationalist forces which have made socialism their banner and have seized power in the party and country are attempting to implement their reactionary utopian concepts and even to foist them upon others. However, in our great epoch in which mankind has moved from capitalism to socialism and the determining factor of world development has become practical socialism, reactionary Maoism has no prospects whatsoever.

The antisocialist, antipopular nature of Maoism is even more vividly reflected in the foreign policy of the present Peking leaders. It does not deviate one iota from the Great Han hegemonic and inflammatory expansionist line of Mao and places the task of global opposition to world socialism and its main bulwark--the Soviet Union--at the apex of its international policy. Today China is almost the only country which violates contemporary international law in the most flagrant ways possible, openly supporting maximum exacerbation of international tension all the way to kindling a world thermo-nuclear catastrophe. Through their practical activities in the international area the Maoists strive to sow distrust and hostility among states and peoples everywhere and to split our world into mutually hostile military-political blocs, based on continental and racial factors, with the selfish, mercenary and great power hegemonic interests of the Chinese expansionists being placed above all else.

Moreover, the Maoist leaders of Peking try to solve their task of struggle against world socialism and the international communist and national liberation movements with the help of the most double-dyed reactionary forces of imperialism. With this aim in mind they willingly seek to establish close contact with aggressive organizations of the imperialist powers--such as NATO and others--and give greatest encouragement to these organizations' activities against detente and against consolidation of universal peace and security for all people. This is why the MPRP consistently exposes the reactionary essence of the policy of the current Chinese leaders and resolutely rebuffs it.

STRONGER LABOR DISCIPLINE SAID NEED TO ACHIEVE TASKS

OW230355Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1449 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW

[From UNEN 22 Mar review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Mar (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN editorial analyzes the issue of further strengthening labor discipline in party, economic, and other organizations in the country. The paper points out that a communist attitude toward labor, all-round strengthening of labor discipline, and further improvement of labor organizations are important factors in the successful carrying out of important social and economic tasks in the MPR.

MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY OPENS

OW161247Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1838 GMT 15 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Mar (MONTSAME)--Participants in a meeting of leading workers of MPR state agricultural organizations, which opened here today, are discussing ways of increasing agricultural production efficiency. L. Rinchin, MPR minister of agriculture, delivered a report at the meeting in which he stressed the surpassing rate of development of agriculture--the main branch of the republic's national economy--and outlined further tasks facing workers in this branch as a result of the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress.

Taking part in the meeting are N. Jagbaral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and supervisors of some republic ministries and departments. The meeting is continuing its work.

JAGBARAL CALLS FOR USING SOVIET EXPERIENCE IN FARM WORK

OW140617Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1819 GMT 11 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Mar (MONTSAME)--N. Jagbaral, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received a group of leading farmers from a number of (?farms who achieved) success in last year's harvest campaign. At the meeting Jagbaral described in detail the necessity for further raising the efficiency of farm production and broadening use of the experience of Soviet farmers, including the machine operators of Stavropol Kray in the Soviet Union. The complex organization of spring and autumn field work at farms is undoubtedly of enormous significance for the further development of farming in the country, Jagbaral stressed.

During the meeting the leading farm workers assured the party and government that, having actively joined the nationwide socialist competition in honor of the 20th anniversary of virgin land development in the MPR, they will achieve excellent production in the cause of fulfilling the sixth Mongolian 5-year plan by boosting farming--one of the main branches of the republic's agriculture.

NE WIN TOURS EASTERN, NORTHEASTERN REGION 17-23 March

BK230952Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 23 Mar 78 BK

[Text] President and Chairman of the State Council U Ne Win, in the company of Chief of General Staff and Defense Minister Gen Kyaw Htin, Minister of Agriculture and Forests U Ye Gaung, Minister of Mines Col Than Tin, Principal of Defense Services Academy Brig Gen Tun Yi, military aide to the State Council chairman, Col Tin U, director general of the president's office, Lt Col Aye Kyaw, Military Intelligence Service Director Lt Col Kyaw Tun and officials of the Defense Ministry, made an inspection tour of eastern and north-eastern military command areas from 17 to 23 March.

On 17 March, the president and his party left by helicopter for Mong Hsat. There the Shan State Regional Party Committee chairman and commander of the eastern military command, Col Hla U, Shan State People's Council chairman, U Tun Yin Law, member of the regional party committee, Lt Col Mya Lwin, and party and council functionaries of Mong Hsat and Mong Ton townships were on hand to receive the president.

At the Bayint-naung guesthouse the president was briefed on the military and regional situation by Lt Col Nyo Win, commander of the 1st tactical operations (?unit) under the eastern military command. In the evening the president inspected the model fish-breeding center of the 49th Infantry Regiment. The president also held talks with party and council functionaries and members of inspectorate committees from Mong Hsat and Mong Ton townships at the guesthouse.

On 18 March the president and his party inspected the dispensary and family quarters of the 49th Infantry Regiment and later proceeded by plane to Keng Tung. On arrival at Keng Tung airport, the president was welcomed by the commander of the 88th Light Infantry Division, Col Myint Lwin, members of the Shan State Regional Party Committee, and party and council functionaries of Keng Tung township.

At the 88th Light Infantry Division headquarters, eastern military command commander, Col Hla U, and the light infantry division commander, Col Myint Lwin, briefed the president on operational matters and the regional situation.

On 19 March the president inspected the No 2 military hospital of the 232d Field Medical Corps. In the evening he held discussions with party and council functionaries of Mong Ping, Mong Yang, Mong Kat, Keng Tung, Mong Yawng, Mong Hpayak, and Tachilek townships.

On 20 March the president and his party proceeded by plane to Lashio, in the jurisdiction of the northeastern military command. At Lashio airport the president was welcomed by the commander of the northeastern military command, Col Min Naung, commander of the 66th Light Infantry Division, Col Tuang Za Khai, commander of the 77th Light Infantry Division, Col Aye San, commander of the 99th Light Infantry Division, Col L. Kun Phan, members of the Shan State Regional Party Committee and party and council functionaries in Lashio township.

In the evening Col Min Naung, commander of the northeast military command, briefed the president on the regional situation and on operational matters at the Shweli guesthouse.

On 21 March the president inspected the 1st Field Hospital in Lashio. In the evening he held talks with members of the regional party committee and party and council functionaries from 22 townships in Shan State and the Shweli guesthouse.

On 23 March the president and his party left Lashio by a Burma Airways Corporation plane. They arrived at Rangoon's Mingaladon Airport at 1030.

YOUTH LEADER WARNS STUDENTS AGAINST SABOTEURS

BK221438Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1300 GMT 22 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Under the leadership of the Lanzin Youth organizing committee of the Rangoon Institute of Technology, Lanzin Youth leaders today held a meeting to review the progress of work in the first quarter of the 1978 academic year and to discuss future programs.

Lanzin Youth Chairman U Maung Maung Than called on hardcore youths, who have been assigned duties at various responsible posts or made Lanzin Youth leaders, to be modest and to strive to enhance the collective spirit in bearing responsibilities, carrying out tasks and providing leadership. He also underscored the need for all members of the Lanzin Youth to try to enhance their political outlook, knowledge, and so forth.

U Maung Maung Than said that it was necessary to make collective efforts to insure the prosperity of the institute and to maintain peaceful study. He called on those present not to be musled by saboteurs and to expose the henchmen of saboteurs who are resorting to any means to subvert the wellbeing of youth.

The youth leaders have suggestions for maintaining peaceful study at the institute and discussed the progress of work during the first quarter. The secretary then replied to questions and gave his opinions on the preceding suggestions and discussions.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK--The President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed SRUB ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Britain, "Zeya Kyawhtin" U Kyi Maung, to serve concurrently as the ambassador to Denmark.

[Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 21 Mar 78 BK]

'PROPER' PARTY DISCIPLINE ESSENTIAL AGAINST VIETNAMESE

BK230847Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1105 GMT 20 Mar 78 BK

["Educational program" feature: "With Constant Awareness, We Must Strengthen the Policy of Vigorously and Resultly Abiding by Party Discipline"]

[Summary] The true nature of our party discipline is totally different from that of the imperialists, old and new colonialists and feudal capitalists. Our enemies' discipline or rules and regulations are exploitative, oppressive and repressive and serve only the interests of the imperialists, old and new colonialists and all oppressor classes. This is because their regulations are written by a handful of powerholders who represent all the above-mentioned enemies.

Our enemies used this dictatorial discipline to oppress the people, workers and peasants and to ban them from expressing opinions or protesting. They forced the people to obey their discipline unconditionally while they themselves disregarded it. These enemies could do anything at will--exploit, oppress and plunder the people or even sell out our land to any foreign imperialist--without being subject to the punishment stipulated by their own rules and regulations. All this shows the true nature of our enemies' discipline in the preliberation period.

"In our current revolutionary era the party has established discipline in the form of rules and regulations among our revolutionary ranks and in our entire society. However, the party's discipline is not imposed by any individual or any group of persons. It has emerged from experiences gained through the sacrifice of much flesh and blood by our people, revolutionary combatants and cadres during all the past periods of revolutionary struggle."

The party discipline stresses our bare-handed struggle in the national democratic revolution. We struggled, won successive victories over all sorts of enemies and triumphed on 17 April 1975. In the current period of our revolution, party discipline throughout society has constantly been strengthened, expanded and improved to maintain the socialist revolution and construction.

In their daily lives our combatants--fulfilling all revolutionary tasks and implementing the party's line in all areas--have never failed to obey party discipline, because they know that if they do they will damage the people's interests and the revolutionary movement. They have gained this awareness through their own experiences. This is why party discipline has become a revolutionary policy in our ranks and throughout society. Our combatants are determined to vigorously, resolutely and conscientiously abide by party discipline. As a result, our current revolutionary movement is proceeding vigorously and will be able to surmount all obstacles and difficulties, winning over enemies from any quarter who attempt to invade and annex Cambodia and destroy our Cambodian revolutionary movement.

This is why when the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese recently sent several divisions of their armed forces to launch a large-scale, systematic invasion to annex our country, our revolutionary combatants and others rose up simultaneously, struggled valiantly and defeated them on 6 January 1978.

Through experiences gained in implementing party discipline in the past we have learned the following:

"1. Party discipline must repeatedly be taught to the masses so they can thoroughly understand its significance, nature, and meaning and effectively abide by it, thus making it the strongest source of solidarity.

"2. One must absolutely avoid implementing party discipline among the masses by evoking fear and imposing threats of any kind--such as saying that anyone who violates party discipline will be punished or tortured.

"If we implement party discipline among the masses just for organizational purposes or by force, the masses will fear but not obey it. If they do obey it, they will implement it with anger and displeasure. Party discipline which is carried out in such a way will have form but no substance. It will not be strong. The influence of our party and revolution will be affected and party discipline, as well as the nation and people, will be harmed.

"3. From past experience we realize that any unit which lacks discipline will be easily infiltrated by the enemy. Conversely, an enemy will not be able to carry out any activity in a unit where party discipline is constantly studied and thoroughly, unconditionally and conscientiously enforced, even though the unit may have already been infiltrated. In such circumstances the enemy will not be able to strengthen or expand its forces. On the contrary, it will be closely watched and exposed by the masses sooner or later. Such a unit will be strong and able to struggle effectively to fulfill its tasks.

"Realizing the nature and meaning of party discipline--which is vital to our nation, people, party and revolution--our revolutionary male and female combatants are satisfied with it and are proud to vigorously and resolutely obey and implement it.

"Now and in the future, to fulfill the tasks of defending Democratic Cambodia, national independence, sovereignty, honor, territorial integrity, and the banners of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance of our nation and people, keeping them strong, powerful and everlasting; and to rapidly carry out socialist revolution and construction in Cambodia, we demand that our revolutionary combatants strengthen and expand the policy of resolutely abiding by party discipline at all times.

"If we have such rigorous, firm and absolute party discipline, enemies who attempt to invade from all directions--especially the Vietnamese, who are trying to exterminate the KCP, destroy the Cambodian revolution, annex and make Cambodia their satellite in an Indochinese federation--will never be able to harm us."

BRIEFS

PONHEA KREK CANAL--Ponhea Krek district, Prey Veng Khang Kaeut sector, eastern region, has six cooperatives: The (Kaongkang), Kak, (Don Tei Khang Kaeut), (Dontei Khang Lich), (Oddar Meanchey) and Kandaol Chrum. In the current dry season, cooperative peasants and youth in the district's mobile units are joining hands to solve the water supply problem for rice production. They are now digging an irrigation canal from National Route 7 to Kak commune. This canal will pass through (Veal Kaongkang) and (Phum Stoeng). When completed, it will be 19 km long, 15 meters wide on the top, 10 meters wide at the base and 3 to 4 meters deep. The cooperative people plan to complete the construction of this canal before the next rainy season. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Mar 78 BK]

RADIO EDITORIAL GREETS MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY

BK190430Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 18 Mar 78 BK

[Unattributed editorial: "Wholeheartedly Greet the Founding Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army"]

[Text] Greatly influenced by the October Revolution in the Soviet Union, the Revolutionary Party of Mongolia was established 57 years ago on 1 March 1921. On 18 March 1921, the party and people of Mongolia agreed to officially establish the People's Army and joined the Soviet Revolutionary Army in defeating the reactionaries led by (Khun Khan) and in driving the White Russian militarists out of Mongolia. On 21 July 1921, the Revolutionary Government of Mongolia was established in Urga, or Ulaanbaatar, capital of the present Mongolian People's Republic.

The establishment of the Mongolian party, government and People's Army marked the birth of the first revolutionary state in eastern Asia and of a new revolutionary force in the contingent of socialist revolutionary parties in the world. To defend and maintain their fine system, the party, government and army of Mongolia have built and trained themselves in all fields while resisting domestic reactionaries and foreign aggressors.

The stubborn Japanese imperialists after suffering serious, painful defeats in 1935, returned in 1939 to aggress upon Mongolia for the second time. However, thanks to the clear-sighted leadership of the Mongolian party and government, the Mongolian Army and people, exercising their just rights, resisted the aggression of the Japanese imperialists and forced them to ignominiously withdraw from Mongolia.

Mongolia declared war on the Japanese imperialists on 10 August 1945 when the latter returned to aggress upon Mongolia for a third time. The Mongolian Government ordered more than 80,000 troops under the command of Field Marshal Choybalsan to join with the Soviet Army..

The Mongolian People's Army has continually contributed to the common cause of the world's people. At present, it is contributing to building the country while concentrating on developing and strengthening its own forces. The army is defending and building its ever more prosperous country in accordance with the socialist system while contributing to safeguarding the socialist system and maintaining peace in eastern Asia and the rest of the world.

The history of the Mongolian People's Army is extremely glorious. The construction and combat achievements of the Mongolian Army and people are extremely great and glorious. These achievements are always in the minds of the people of various nationalities in Mongolia as well as in those of the Lao Army and people.

Our Lao Army and people have always enjoyed wholehearted support and assistance from the party, government, army and fraternal people of Mongolia, both in the national salvation struggle in the past and in the present period of socialist transformation and construction in Laos. Our LPLA and Lao people take this occasion to once again wholeheartedly express profound thanks and gratitude to the party, government, army and fraternal people of Mongolia for their support and assistance. Our Lao Army and people pledge to further strengthen the militant solidarity and friendly relations between the two nations and armies of Laos and Mongolia.

Our Lao Lpla would like to convey warm greetings to the fraternal Mongolian People's Army and wishes it new, ever greater successes in carrying out the tasks of building the country and daily consolidation and strengthening of its forces.

May the militant solidarity and the friendly relations between the two nations and armies of Laos and Mongolia last forever!

INFORMATION MINISTER RECEIVES VIETNAMESE TOURIST DELEGATION

BK220930Y Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 22 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Mar (KPL)--Sisana Sisan, minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism of Laos, yesterday received a delegation of Vietnam tourism headed by its director, Ho Van Phong.

Minister Sisana Sisan had a cordial talk with Ho Van Phong and his party. They warmly praised the militant solidarity and special relationship between Laos and Vietnam.

The Vietnamese delegation arrived in Vientiane earlier yesterday on a friendly visit to Laos. It was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Bounsoi Sisan, director of the Department for Cultural and Touristic Exchange, and other officials.

BRIEFS

HEALTH DELEGATION TO HANOI--Vientiane, 18 Mar (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Public Health Ministry led by Vice Minister Khamliang Phonsena left Vientiane for Hanoi today on a friendly visit to Vietnam. The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Minister Souk Vongsak and other officials of the ministry. Nguyen Si Noat, minister counselor at the Vietnamese Embassy in Vientiane, was at the airport. [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 18 Mar 78 BK]

VIETNAM RADIO DELEGATION--Vientiane, 18 Mar (KPL)--At the invitation of the Lao National Radio, a delegation of Vietnam Radio led by Lam Thanh Nghi, director of its technical department, arrived in Vientiane on March 16, for a friendly visit to Laos. The delegation was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Chaleun Vongsamang, director of the National Broadcasting Department, other cadres of the Lao Radio, and many officials of the Vietnamese Embassy in Laos. In the afternoon of the same day, the delegation called on Sisana Sisan, minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism. In his cordial talk, Minister Sisana Sisan wished the delegation a successful visit which will help to strengthen the cooperation and mutual assistance between the radios of the two countries. Later in the day, Mr Chaleun Vongsamang gave a reception in honor of the delegation. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 18 Mar 78 BK]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LAO FOREIGN MINISTER SIPASEUT'S VISIT

Audience with King

BK221438Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Mar 78 BK

[Text] At 1605 today the king granted an audience to Lao Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut at Chitlada Palace on the occasion of the latter's visit to Thailand.

Meeting With Kriangsak

BK221430Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Deputy spokesman for the prime minister's office Akhom Makkaranon told the press that at 1430 today visiting Lao Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut and party paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House.

The Lao vice premier said he hoped his current visit would strengthen Thai-Lao relations because Thailand and Laos are fraternal countries. He also said that Lao Premier Kaysone Phomvihan was also confident that this visit would further strengthen relations between the two countries. The Lao vice premier voiced his belief that the problems between the two countries have been inherited from an earlier period, and everything has now changed. The Lao Government wishes to see relations between the two countries further strengthened as a result of this visit.

The prime minister thanked the Lao foreign minister for making the visit, which will strengthen and promote relations and cooperation between Thailand and Laos. The prime minister is very pleased that the Lao side accepted the Thai side's invitation, saying this indicates the common, constructive desire of both countries. The prime minister reiterated the Thai Government's sincere desire to forge fraternal relations with Laos based on the important principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The prime minister said that border incidents with Laos have decreased considerably, testifying to the progress in cooperation between the two countries, and that the two countries should preserve this good atmosphere. Thailand should be informed of any problems which arise so that proper solutions can be sought, because some incidents caused by misunderstandings have been allowed to aggravate relations.

As for the issue of Lao refugees in Thailand, the government has tried to prevent them from conducting harassment operations inside Laos; but because of the length of the border, it is difficult to effectively stop such activities. In any event, the Thai Government is doing its best, and seeks the cooperation of the Lao Government in solving this problem.

The Lao vice premier said his government wanted peace in this region because Laos has experienced enough from war. The Lao Government will continue to engage in constructive cooperation with the Thai Government.

Referring to Thai students who have fled to Laos, the prime minister said the Thai Government has announced it will not prosecute those students and wants them to return to classes.

The prime minister asked the Lao vice premier to convey his best wishes to the Lao premier. He said he hoped the Lao vice premier and party would see the real situation in Thailand during their visit. He asked them to inform him of any request for Thai Government assistance for their country. The Lao vice premier promised to convey the prime minister's best wishes to the Lao premier. He said today's meeting would contribute to further strengthening relations between the two fraternal countries. Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun was also present during the meeting.

Kriangsak Press Conference

BK221530Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister has stated that Thai-Lao relations will become closer with each passing day because each party is sincere with the other. He said he will do his best to restore brotherly feelings between the Thai and Lao peoples. Both countries will try to achieve this even though there may be obstacles to their efforts. Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan made the above statement to newsmen during a press interview at Government House this afternoon after his meeting with LPDR Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, who is visiting Thailand as guest of the Thai Government.

The prime minister reported to newsmen that they discussed general topics, with stress on economic, trade and political matters, their mutual intention to preserve peace in the region, and their common determination to maintain good bilateral relations. They exchanged views on the general situation in the region and in the world. The prime minister said the subjects of their talks would be discussed in greater detail at the ministerial level.

Asked if the border problem had been brought up, the prime minister said he believed that border problems would presumably be reduced given the better understanding at the government to government level. Concerning the refugee problem, the prime minister said he explained to the Lao vice premier that it was difficult for Thailand to control refugees because of their great number. Nevertheless, Thailand was doing its best to prevent these people from returning to Laos to cause trouble. He wanted Laos to be understanding on this matter because the border is 5,000 to 6,000 km long. Besides, the border problem must be solved by both parties, and results cannot be expected overnight but will come gradually. In any case, Thailand will not allow anyone to use its territory as a base from which to stage sabotage activities inside Laos.

Asked whether they had discussed the problem of Lao refugees crossing over into Thailand, the prime minister said Thailand had measures for dealing with illegal entry. However, it is not easy to send refugees back. We must first consider the situation in their country and whether they wish to be sent back. We must also see whether other countries are ready to accept them. These kinds of details will be worked out at official-level meetings.

Asked what Laos wants concerning the transit of its goods, the prime minister said this transit would continue as it has. Thailand will try to help Laos as much as possible. Thailand does not want to take advantage of Laos, it is willing to help Laos as a good neighbor, and will give all possible assistance to Laos regarding transit of goods. Above all, he said, both Thailand and Laos want to restore the brotherly spirit that once existed between the peoples of the two countries. They will try to achieve this even though there might be obstacles to their efforts.

Asked if he had invited the Lao premier to visit Thailand, the prime minister said this would come in time. At this stage, he said, both countries will exchange more visits because this will help them gradually restore good understanding. The prime minister said he told the Lao vice premier that further efforts would have to be made to end existing conflicts through peaceful negotiations. Neither country should interfere in the internal affairs of the other. They must try to achieve peace in this area. No matter how difficult the obstacles, they must continue to make efforts. The Lao vice premier, he said, agreed with him on this matter.

The prime minister also told the Lao vice premier that he wanted the Lao people to enjoy a peaceful life and earn their living normally. This, he said, would take time and depended on efforts by both sides. It is impossible to solve existing problems overnight. As long as Thailand and Laos are sincere with each other, he said, relations between them will become closer with every passing day.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

HK230228Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 23 Mar 78 p 2 HK

[Editorial: "Phoun Sipaseut's Visit Will Eliminate Misconceptions"]

[Text] The visit of Lao Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut got off to a good start yesterday when he had cordial talks with Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan. The meeting at the highest level should have impressed Mr Phoun Sipaseut with the genuine feeling of friendliness which Thailand has toward all her neighbors. But at the same time the very fact of being neighbours causes problems--something which would not arise with a geographically distant country--and efforts must be made to thrash them out at frequent talks between high-ranking officials, and from this point of view Mr Phoun Sipaseut's visit is a step in the right direction.

Many of the problems between Thailand and Laos disappeared when the present government came to power in Bangkok late last year. The transport of goods from Bangkok Harbour to Vientiane, the joint efforts in the Mekong Committee and the reopening of two border crossing points have all gone on smoothly.

At the moment of course, Thailand's main problem is the influx of refugees and we constantly hope that Laos will be able to stop that. Last month alone there were a lot more than 1,000 refugees in refugee camps and it has not been possible to estimate how many more are illegally outside these camps.

There have been some complaints from Vientiane about the transport of goods but so far as we are aware these are only of a minor nature. Of course with the go-slow strike of railway men, the transport of goods will be even more affected, but that Mr Phoun Sipaseut should be able to see for himself during his visit here.

Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan has accused Thailand of supporting Lao resistance movements, but he must have realized by now that the Thai Government is doing no such thing. Of course among the refugees there might be people who harbour hatred toward the present Lao Government, but Thailand is hard put to just feed the refugees and that is about all the support our government gives them.

There has also been one accusation that Thailand has allowed the United States to re-establish military bases in Thailand which certainly must have been based on misinformation. We are sure our government will allow Mr Phoun Sipaseut to visit any place where he thinks there is an American military base, he should also know by now that neither the Thai Government nor the Thai people will allow the Americans to establish military bases here.

The encouraging point about this visit is that Mr Phoun Sipaseut has said that there must be more exchange of such visits between Bangkok and Vietnamese and such an approach, we are confident, will eliminate misunderstandings.

VOPT RADIO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 1976 ANTI-U.S. STUDENT STRUGGLE

BK211335Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 20 Mar 78 BK

[Article: "Persist in the Struggle to Fulfill the Spirit of 20 March"]

[Text] Today marks the second anniversary of the Thai people's patriotic struggle to drive out U.S. forces and bases. The meaning of this day is that it confirms the Thai people's determined struggle to drive out U.S. imperialism and to protest against the country-selling crime of the reactionary ruling class. With determination and courage, and fearing no sacrifice, they will fight until they achieve real independence, sovereignty and full honor for Thailand.

Because of their unified, persistent struggle and sacrifices, the patriotic students and people won a preliminary victory in their massive protests and forced U.S. imperialism to announce the withdrawal of its forces and military bases from Thailand. This dealt a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. But, as is known to all, the ultra-rightist reactionary clique of warlords, big capitalists and landlords, has destroyed the fruits of the patriotic people's struggle earned with their blood on that day. Not only has the clique allowed the U.S. imperialist aggressors to exert influence in Thailand--politically, economically, militarily and culturally--but also permitted U.S. imperialists to again use military bases formerly closed down.

Furthermore, the clique has colluded with U.S. imperialism in frantically suppressing the people's struggle for independence and democracy. They instigated the bloodbath and coup d'etat on 6 October 1978. Since then, especially since warlord Kriangsak, its cunning lackey, directly took control of administrative power through U.S. imperialist manipulation, the latter has been broadly escalating its aggressive power in Thailand. It has more extensively and openly made use of Thailand as a base of aggression, while providing instruction, training, money and weapons to the warlord Kriangsak clique for suppression campaigns against the people.

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have also resorted to all sorts of tricks, hoping this would extend the life of their joint reactionary rule, but their crimes and collusion only serve to make the people better understand the true nature and tricks of U.S. imperialist aggressors and the warlord Kriangsak clique, their lackey. The people have become even more indignant and firm in their resolution to persist in the struggle to fulfill the 20 March spirit. No matter how hard the warlord Kriangsak clique, the lackey of U.S. imperialism, mounts its campaign against the people, resorting to hundreds or thousands of tricks, it will never be able to stop the people's struggle for independence and democracy.

In the short time since the U.S. imperialist-backed warlord Kriangsak clique came to power, many facts have shown that its position is not stable and is even worse than past lackey cliques. This is not because U.S. imperialism has not made efforts or that the warlord Kriangsak clique is not serious enough. This is bound to happen to any reactionary and oppressive clique which is a deadly enemy of the Thai people and nation. Its oppression and suppression have drawn the hatred of the people and caused them to rise up in struggle.

The people's armed struggle, especially in the rural areas, is rapidly and broadly expanding. This encourages the people and gives them hope. It also helps push ahead the people's struggle in other forms which, in turn, has become bigger and better coordinated, thus helping to support the armed struggle in the rural areas. This trend, as it continues to develop, will see U.S. imperialism and its lackey weakened and destroyed bit by bit, until they are finally destroyed the way U.S. imperialism and its lackeys elsewhere have been destroyed. All reactionaries are alike in that respect. They finally dig a grave for themselves. Everyone knows how low U.S. imperialism has now sunk, but its lackeys will sink even lower. No matter which lackey group is chosen for service, the situation will always worsen and nothing can be done to improve that situation. This is how things are at present with the warlord Kriangsak clique.

On 20 March 1976 U.S. imperialism still had combat troops stationed in Thailand and its lackeys seemed to be in a better position than today. Yet, patriotic students and people of various circles defied them and rose up in struggle against them. Amid the bomb explosions of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and the blood of the patriots, those who took part in that day's demonstrations had no fear and none stepped back. Their enraged shouts could be heard: "Do not fall to them," and "continue to fight." Their heroic example had an effect on others and inspired them to persist and stand up in the fight. The students and people were not intimidated by the cruelty and savagery of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in the 6 October bloodbath, nor are they intimidated now in the ever-expanding struggle for independence and democracy.

The people have gained experience through struggle, and have more clearly grasped the line, directions and strategies of the struggle. The position of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is worsening. The blood of the 20 March heroes was not spilled in vain. Their lofty patriotism and heroic deeds have set an example for and inspired all patriots to courageously persist in the struggle so as to fulfill the 20 March spirit, completely eliminate the influence of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from Thailand, get rid of their reactionary country-selling lackey clique, and build a new, independent democratic and prosperous Thailand.

Student Leaders Interviewed

BK191244Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
18 Mar 78 BK

[Conversation at a "revolutionary base" with Sawai Udom Charoenchaiyakit, Praphimphan Sutchukiat and Chaturong Bunyarattansunthon, committee members of the National Student Center of Thailand, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the 20-21 March 1976 anti-U.S. student demonstrations--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Miss Praphimphan, what do you think about the people's struggle since you have gone into the jungle?

[Praphimphan] We participated in the people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists for 3 years before we went into the jungle and won the victory. However, this victory of the people was stolen by the U.S. imperialists and the country-selling dictatorial government. We have now learned that we cannot gain national independence through peaceful demonstrations. In order to drive the U.S. imperialists out of our country, we must coordinate with the people's armed struggle for national independence and popular democracy. We will never forget the events of 20 March 1976. The image of the heroes killed on that day has always encouraged us. The return of the U.S. imperialists with the consent of the ruling class has hurt and infuriated our friends who are now in the jungle. The blood of the heroes who were killed on 20 March 1976 will definitely not be shed in vain.

[Question] Thank you. I believe the youth and students who have joined the people's armed struggle in the rural areas still remember the events of 20 March 1976. Mr Sawai, how will the people in the revolutionary bases celebrate the anniversary of the 20 March event this year?

[Sawai] Last year, we held a grand celebration and organized fairs to honor the heroes' daring spirit of to fight and win. Many revolutionary bases organized stage shows, panel discussions and demonstrations. The National Student Center of Thailand [NSCT] published and circulated anti-U.S. imperialist posters in various revolutionary bases and organized its own fairs to commemorate the event. We have decided to do our best to materialize the 20 March spirit.

[Question] Mr Chaturong, do you have anything to say to our listeners?

[Chaturong] Our conversation today has touched on many topics. We can conclude by saying that the U.S. imperialists are obstinately striving to maintain their influence in Thailand and this region. Their aggression and plunder mentioned earlier have depravely trampled Thailand's independence and sovereignty and will lead to disaster for the Thai people and jeopardize the security of the countries of this region. We can never allow them to do that. Our Thai people have come to realize that the U.S. imperialists are able to maintain their aggressive influence in Thailand because the past reactionary country-selling governments and the present warlord Kriangsak government have been faithfully serving them. They know the U.S. imperialists always support Thailand's reactionary country-selling governments. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary country-selling government are the most vicious enemy of the Thai people.

To topple the reactionary country-selling government for the genuine independence and democracy of the country and people is the honorable task of every Thai citizen. The people throughout the country must promote solidarity in order to resolutely struggle against U.S. imperialists and the reactionary country-selling government so as to materialize the 20 March spirit.

We are determined to firmly grasp our weapons, follow the path, marked by the blood of our 20 March heroes, and inherit and carry on the spirit of those heroes and all who cherish the nation and democracy. We will cooperate with people of all circles who cherish the nation and democracy and struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists.

VOPT VIEWS U.S. FOREIGN, MILITARY POLICY TOWARD ASIA

BKL191127Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
17 Mar 78 BK

[Article: "U.S. Imperialism Continues To Implement a Policy of Aggressing Against, Interfering in and Controlling Asia"]

[Text] U.S. imperialist influence in Asia has obviously been weakened since the war in Indochina ended. The United States was forced to withdraw its troops from Thailand and has announced the projected withdrawal of its troops from South Korea.

The statement by U.S. strategists that the United States does not want to get involved in any ground war in Asia, sounds as if the United States is not interested in this region nor will it conduct aggression or interfere in the Asian countries. However, facts prove that the United States is now intensifying its efforts to conduct aggression against, interference in and control of Asian countries, making it the number one enemy of the Asian people.

U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield said in New York in early February that the U.S. Government is in the process of making important readjustments in its foreign policy. However, he said, no fundamental change would be made in U.S. policy toward east Asia. The United States is a major participant in Asian activities and has the duty of maintaining strong and reliable military forces in east Asia, he said, adding that U.S. interests in east Asia are of the same significance as those in Western Europe and that the United States might decide to boost its forces in the Pacific so that it could better honor its commitments in this region.

U.S. State Department officials and U.S. ambassadors to 14 Asian countries held a conference in Hong Kong in January to review U.S. policy toward this region. The U.S. assistant secretary of state for east Asian and Pacific affairs, Richard Holbrook, told reporters after the conference that the United States would not abandon Asia. From strategic and economic aspects, he said, there is no other place on earth as important to the United States as the Far East and Pacific region.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown attended a conference in Honolulu in mid-February to consider U.S. military operations in the Pacific region and the withdrawal of ground forces from South Korea. He later revealed to newsmen that the United States will continue to do its duty in South Korea and in the Asia and Pacific region.

South Korea is one of the countries which has been the target of U.S. aggression and interference. The United States was forced to announce last year that it would withdraw its ground forces from South Korea within the next 4 to 5 years because that is what the Korean people and world public opinion demand. However, it will retain its air and naval forces in that country. Last year, the U.S. Government agreed to send military equipment worth \$1.9 billion to the Pak Chong-hui clique. The United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique have also been holding an 11-day large-scale military joint exercise since 7 March. All three U.S. armed forces and 170,000 Korean puppet soldiers are participating in this joint exercise.

The United States has announced that the withdrawal of its ground forces from South Korea does not imply it will relax its commitments to the security and stability of South Korea.

All these facts clearly indicate that the United States is still obstinately conducting aggression and controlling South Korea. The United States has caused the tense situation in Korea and posed obstacles to the independent and peaceful unification of that country.

Japan is the most important ally of the United States in Asia, especially now that the United States is short of forces and cannot openly and directly interfere in and expand its influence in Asia as it could before. Japan has been instructed to carry out certain missions in this region to relieve the burden of the United States. Meanwhile, the United States is using Japan as its military base to facilitate its activities in Asia. It has been reported that the United States has built many nuclear military bases on the island of Okinawa and in other parts of Japan and U.S. nuclear warships and submarines make regular visits to Japan. On 2 March, the director general of Japan's Defense Agency disclosed that, according to the Japanese-U.S. security treaty, the two countries would discuss the use of Japan's military bases and installations by the United States should any untoward incident occur.

Taiwan is also one of the U.S. military bases in Asia, despite the fact that Taiwan is part of China's territory and the United States has no right or any reason to interfere on the island. The Chinese people have demanded that the United States withdraw all its military bases and troops from Taiwan, but the latter, has arrogantly turned down the demand and continues to fulfill its commitments on security and stability to the Taiwan puppet administration.

Turning to Southeast Asia, the United States has also confirmed its intent to keep Clark Air Base and its naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines, despite strong opposition from the people of that country. The U.S. Defense Department recently admitted that the presence of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines is important for the deployment of its defense forces in the Far East, particularly during the period in which the United States will be gradually withdrawing its ground force from South Korea. While negotiating with the Philippines over the continued use of these military bases, the United States announced that in fiscal year 1979, it will give military aid worth \$36.6 million to the Government of the Philippines and even promised to increase military aid to it by another \$100 million if the latter signs a new treaty on the continued use of U.S. military bases.

The United States is now looking for a way to interfere in and control Indonesia, while the Indonesian people are resoundingly struggling against the fascist dictatorial government of Suharto. On 21 February, the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia said that orderly development in Indonesia is important to the United States. In considering geographic and other factors, Indonesia is in the most important position in Asia because it is situated between the Indian and Pacific oceans.

On 11 February, the U.S. Defense Department officially notified the U.S. Congress that it is preparing to sell 16 fighter aircraft to the Indonesian Government. Meanwhile, the U.S. Defense Department's spokesman also announced that, since Indonesia is an important strategic area, the United States will continue its military assistance to that country.

As for Thailand, although the United States has withdrawn its combat forces from our country and handed over its military bases to the Thai Government, it is still conducting aggression against and controlling Thailand. As a matter of fact, military bases are still under the control of U.S. officials and the United States is openly using these bases.

Since warlord Kriangsak came to power only a few months ago, U.S. officials of all levels have come to Thailand. U.S. Vice President Mondale will visit Thailand in April.

Charles S. Whitehouse, U.S. ambassador to Thailand, said in January that relations between Thailand--meaning the Kriangsak government--and the United States are now more stable than ever before and that this year will be a year of political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

The United States and the Kriangsak government conducted a joint naval exercise from 28 January to 3 February. Admiral Amon Sirikaya, navy commander in chief of the Kriangsak government, has said that U.S. assistance will continue, including scholarships for Thai officials, training of Thai personnel on U.S. warships and military exercises. He said the navy receives U.S. assistance through the Defense Ministry.

Some local magazines have revealed that the United States will continue to give direct assistance to Thailand and begin to change the names and structure of its working agencies in Thailand so as to reduce the number of its military advisers here. Meanwhile, more U.S. warships will appear in Thai territorial waters to enjoy recreation at Phatthaya Beach, as the U.S. Embassy spokesman earlier announced.

All these facts indicate that the U.S. imperialists are still implementing a policy of aggression against, interference in and expansion of their influence in Asia in an increasingly dangerous manner in order to keep the Soviet social imperialists out of this region. U.S. imperialist activities on this continent are part of its rivalry for world hegemony with the Soviet Union.

MEKONG COMMITTEE DELEGATE TERMS RECENT MEETING 'SUCCESSFUL'

BK220817Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 22 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The second meeting of the interim Mekong Committee comprising delegates from Thailand, Laos and Vietnam, which concluded on 17 March, was termed successful by the secretary general of the National Energy Administration of Thailand, who represented Thailand at the meeting.

According to the secretary general, the meeting considered projects of the three countries, projects which will be commenced this year. Foreign assistance worth about \$50 million will be required to help finance some important projects involved, such as food production and energy development, and these also include agricultural development, irrigation, fishing and navigation in the Mekong River.

The secretary general revealed that several countries have expressed a desire to assist in those projects, and they include such countries as the Netherlands, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia and Iran. Especially, the Netherlands has already agreed to contribute about \$4.5 million toward the projects.

As for Thailand, it has several projects which will be carried out, such as projects on water pumping from the Mekong River for use in irrigation and cultivation, and also projects for fishing development and agricultural and irrigation development.

The three countries agreed that the next meeting of the interim Mekong Committee would be held in Vientiane at the end of August this year to follow up the progress of work up to that time.

The secretary general of the National Energy Administration disclosed that Thailand has cooperated with Laos through the purchase of half the amount of electricity produced by the Nam Ngum Dam in Laos, or about 180 million units [as heard] of the 30,000 kilowatts produced there, and that Thailand will purchase more when the dam increases its production capability to 80,000 kilowatts.

NATION REVIEW GIVES NAMES OF KRIANGSAK DELEGATION TO PRC

BK220159Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Mar 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Deputy Army Commander in Chief Gen Yot Thephatsadin and Deputy Interior Minister Prem Tinsulanon will again accompany Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan to China for a 7-day visit beginning March 29.

The official team will be 17 strong, plus an official team numbering about 20.

Gen Yot and Gen Prem were with the prime minister's team during his four nation 12-day ASEAN tour earlier this month.

The official team includes Prime Minister Kriangsak and wife Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun and wife, Agriculture Minister Frida Kannasut and wife Minister of the PM's Office Somphorn Bunyakhup and wife, Education Minister Bunsom Martin Industry Minister Kasem Chatikawanit and wife Public Health Minister Yongyut Satchawanit and wife, Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Ammaranan.

Also included in the team are Deputy Communications Minister Prasit Narongdet and wife; Secretary to the Prime Minister Gen Phon Thanaphum; Secretary General of the National Security Council Marshal Sitthi Sawetasila; Vice Adm Somchit Thamrakkhit, attached to the Supreme Command; director general for political affairs of the foreign minister, Dr Owat Suthiwatnaruphut; Public Relations Department Director General Kamchat Kiphanit; and Deputy Director General for Protocols Department Mr Sala Siwarak.

A press team comprising about 15 to 16 representatives will also accompany the prime minister. The premier will return from China on April 3 and make a 1-day stopover before returning to Bangkok on April 6.

ISOC REPORTS TERRORIST ACTIVITY FOR WEEK ENDING 9 MARCH

BK220901Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 22 Mar 78 BK

[Text] According to a report of the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC], during the week ending 9 March communist terrorist reportedly were ambushed six separate times in several provinces. Those ambushes resulted in the deaths of 4 officials and the injury of 10 others.

Another group in the northeast attacked government operational bases on two separate occasions, injuring three officials and six civilians. Two villagers were killed during those attacks as well. Three officials were killed, seven others injured and one villager wounded by booby traps placed by terrorists in other instances in various provinces.

During the same period terrorists reportedly also attacked villagers several times in different places, killing three and wounding seven. Four other people were killed and some weapons were confiscated by the terrorists, while 11 houses were burned down by the terrorists and some schools and temples were damaged.

There were 14 separate encounters during the week ending 9 March between military forces and the terrorists in all regions of Thailand. During these encounters three terrorists were known to have been killed, two were arrested and nine others surrendered themselves to the authorities.

VISITORS DENY REMARKS ALLEGED BY CAMBODIAN RADIO

OW221319Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW

[Text] On 10 March Phnom Penh radio claimed that a group of visiting Yugoslavian journalists said Vietnam is worse than the French colonialists. The journalists are supposed to have said this while visiting a cooperative along the road between Takeo and Kampot on 7 March. They are also reported as saying the Vietnamese are not satisfied with the Kampuchean territory left for them by the French colonialists. [sentence as heard] Their ambition is much greater.

The journalists in question are now in Vietnam. They have denied the reports, saying they never said anything of the kind. Evidently Phnom Penh radio fabricated the whole story. They stop at nothing to achieve the Kampuchean authorities objective of slandering Vietnam.

If the Kampuchean authorities use foreign delegations in this way, people will certainly wonder if there is any value in their charges against Vietnam: accusations of subversion and forcing Kampuchea into an Indochinese federation. People not easily fooled will not be taken in by this dirty trick. The slanders only expose the true nature of those who concocted them.

VNA ACCOUNT OF 16 MARCH RAID NAMES CAMBODIAN UNIT

OW230800Y Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hanoi, 23 Mar (VNA)--More than 200 civilians, mostly women and children, were killed and many others were wounded on March 16 when at least 1,000 Kampuchean troops attacked two villages in Vietnam's Song Be Province, north of Ho Chi Minh City. From this border province, VNA's reporter filed the following story:

Hung Phuoc village, Song Be Province, has a population of about 2,000. It includes the Suoi Sa Trach economic zone set up in 1975, which borders Highway 14-B linking Song Be with the Kampuchean Province of Kratie. The village lies over a mile from Bu Dop district town and 5 miles from the border with Kampuchea.

Before dawn on March 16, more than 1,000 troops of the 93rd Regiment, 920th Division of Kampuchea's eastern military region, entered the rubber plantations east of Highway 14-B and intruded into Hung Phuoc and Thien Hung village near Bu Dop. Working in groups they rushed into Vietnamese houses, shooting, stabbing and beating everyone they encountered. Many other groups of Kampuchean troops came, holding torches and guns. They shot and killed all survivors and set fire to houses. Many lay in wait along the paths leading to ricefields and rubber plantations, killing Vietnamese who ran past. Kampuchean troops stole cattle and other property, taking even the rubber sandals and scarves from the corpses of their victims.

Within half an hour from 4:30 am, both Hung Phuoc and Thien Hung villages were in flames. According to initial estimates, hundreds of houses were burnt down, more than 200 civilians, most women and children, were killed and many others were wounded or reported missing. Sa trach hamlet in Hung Phuoc sustained the biggest losses, with more than 100 houses burnt down and over 150 people killed. Entire families were butchered.

Not a single family in Sa Trach hamlet was spared. All families lost at least two people. Bodies were strewn around the hamlet, in rice and cassava fields, rubber plantations, in bomb shelters or in the ashes of burnt houses. In hamlet 3 and Tan Hung hamlet, almost all houses were razed and corpses were found in ricefields, bamboo groves and shelters.

The Kampuchean authorities have just committed a heinous crime by sending troops to kill unarmed Vietnamese who had been working hard to rebuild their homeland. But the Kampuchean troops were duly punished by Vietnamese regional armed forces and guerrillas. Scores of them lay dead in rubber plantations. Many died clutching the rubber sandals, clothes, scarves and other belongings they stole.

RADIO AIRS FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR SRV BORDER STAND

BK230532Y [Editorial Report BK] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese continues to carry reports from the world press and organizations favoring the SRV Government's 5 February statement on the Vietnam-Cambodia conflict.

At 1100 GMT on 19 March the radio carries a statement by (?Vasiliy Zaychikov), spokesman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. The statement begins: "We continue to receive bad news of Cambodia's armed activities against the SRV, along the entire border between the two countries. Barbarous, systematic shellings and military attacks by the Cambodian armed forces on Vietnamese territory have killed many civilians and caused heavy losses of property. The Vietnamese people continued to shed their blood, paying a high price for the right to work peacefully.

"The Soviet peace combatants, who have made great contributions to developing the worldwide movement for solidarity with the Indochinese peoples in their heroic liberation struggle against imperialist aggression, are deeply concerned over the incidents occurring along the border between the SRV and Democratic Cambodia."

After recalling the SRV Government's proposals for resolving the border issue through negotiations, the statement says: "Phnom Penh has ignored Vietnam's good will and the views of broad segments of world public opinion. Obviously the Cambodian authorities' bellicose stand does not serve the interests of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. It also runs counter to the interests of peace and social progress in Indochina and Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, it is well known that this erroneous stand enjoys the support of foreign forces which do not like the consolidation of the SRV or its ever growing international prestige."

The statement concludes by saying that "the Soviet peace combatants, as well as all Soviet people, anxiously want the Cambodia-Vietnam border conflict settled peacefully."

The same program on 21 March briefly reports that "the report presented by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee to the 15 March Central Committee plenum totally approved and supported the SRV Government's 5 February proposals aimed at quickly ending military activities and resolving the conflict through negotiations."

Then follows a brief report that "on 20 March the Mongolian Women's Committee issued a statement welcoming the SRV Government's constructive proposals aimed at settling the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue as soon as possible through negotiations. The statement expressed regret over the Cambodian refusal to respond to these proposals, adding that such an act will cause serious difficulties to the normalization of the relations between the two countries."

This is followed by a recorded statement by an unidentified Chilean woman journalist over Radio Peace and Progress. The statement notes that "all progressive mankind follows with concern the hostilities occurring along the Vietnam-Cambodia border. Cambodia's direct aggression against the SRV's independence is creating a very dangerous situation. Phnom Penh has rejected all of Hanoi's constructive proposals for resolving the border problem through negotiations, while continuing its acts of aggression. With this, the Phnom Penh authorities are trying to divert their people's attention from the country's difficult problems while trying to make enemies of the Vietnamese, a people who eagerly want peace in order to accomplish such major tasks as national reconstruction and socialist construction.

"There is no denying the fact that foreign reactionary forces have a finger in the pie. The imperialists are plotting to establish and maintain their (?presence) in Indochina. One should never forget that the imperialists, who courted historic defeat in this region, cannot resign themselves to this defeat. This is why they support and incite Phnom Penh along the path of political adventurism."

The statement goes on to cite the support of world public opinion for the Vietnamese stand, and concludes: "We protest Cambodia's aggression, and are convinced that reason will certainly triumph and that negotiations are the only correct solution meeting the interests of both the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. Only the imperialists and aggressive revanchists want to aggravate this conflict, whereas the world's people are determined to frustrate their schemes in Indochina."

'Imperialist' Interference Cited

BK221029Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Mar 78 BK

[*"Statement by Colombian journalist (Victor Niefazer) over Radio Peace and Progress, on the Cambodian authorities' crimes against the Vietnamese people" --recorded in Spanish with Vietnamese translation]*

[Text] World public opinion is focusing on the important events now taking place along the SRV-Cambodia border. Vietnam and Cambodia are fraternal neighbors. Over decades the two countries fought side by side against the common enemies--colonialism and imperialism. After many great sacrifices and losses in the struggle for independence, democracy and peace, the long-awaited victories finally came, leading to a life with sovereignty. For this reason we Latin Americans are very sorry to see the two fraternal countries now in a state of war.

What caused this heart-rendering conflict? In my opinion, it is caused by the evil designs of imperialism and the reactionary forces. They still cannot resign themselves to the defeats which the peoples of the Indochinese countries inflicted on them. Imperialism is trying to block unification of the Vietnamese nation and the building of socialism in Vietnam. To this end it has taken advantage of some discrepancies and condoned illegal territorial demands by Cambodia to aggravate the conflict, and concomitantly restrain the revolutionary process in Indochina.

The Latin American people, who have always supported the just and heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and who welcomed with enthusiasm the 1 May 1975 victory of the national liberation movement, cannot remain indifferent to these events. We know that the imperialists employ identical tricks in Asia and Latin America and that the struggle of any nation against (?foreign intervention) and aggression is our common cause. For this reason we favor a peaceful solution in Southeast Asia and approve counterblows to the provocative acts of imperialism in this part of the world.

Joined by the reactionary Latin American press, the imperialist press has begun a propaganda campaign against the Vietnamese people, distorting the truth in a gross and despicable manner. But the Latin American people understand the Vietnamese people very well and are voicing their support for Vietnam's just struggle to peacefully resolve the conflict. We are convinced that the heroic Vietnamese, a people who commanded the love, respect and support of all freedom-loving Latin Americans during the hard days of war waged by the imperialists and who are thoroughly imbued with President Ho Chi Minh's thought, will certainly continue to carry out all tasks set forth by their revolutionary government, will be able to defend their sovereignty and will continue struggling for peace as they successfully pursue socialist construction.

We resolutely condemn Cambodia's aggression and call on the Cambodian people to demand that their government put an immediate end to all military actions against Vietnam and consolidate the friendship between the two peoples.

CUBANS RECEIVE FRIENDSHIP ORDER AT HANOI MEETING

OW221541Y Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Mar (VNA)--A ceremony was held here today to confer the Friendship Order to the Cuban committees for the defense of the revolution. Present were Nguyen Thi Thap, member of the Communist Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, and Presidium member of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; Hoang Minh Giam, Presidium member of the Fatherland Front Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Other Countries; Tran Dang Khoa, Presidium member of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the Fatherland Front Central Committee; and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association.

Also present were a delegation of the National Coordinating Committee of Cuban Committees for the Defense of the Revolution led by Mario Perez, a delegation of the Cuba-Vietnam Friendship Association led by acting President Isidro Figueroa, and representatives of the Cuban Embassy and Cuban experts here. The decoration was made by Vice Chairman Nguyen Thi Thap, acting on behalf of the National Assembly.

In a speech on this occasion Hoang Minh Giam thanked the Cuban people for their precious support and assistance to the Vietnamese people. He warmly praised the Cuban committees for the defense of the revolution for their contribution to the movement in solidarity with Vietnam.

Mario Perez, in reply, said it was a great honor for him to receive the high award for the Cuban committees for the defense of the revolution. Affirming the militant solidarity, friendship and fraternal relations between the two countries, Mario Perez stressed: "Vietnam and Cuba will forever stand in the same trench to fight and to build a new society. The future belongs to socialism."

Received by Nguyen Van Linh

OW221543Y Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Mar (VNA)--Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, has received the delegation of the Cuba-Vietnam Friendship Association led by acting President Isidro Figueroa.

In a cordial conversation with Isidro Figueroa and other Cuban guests, Nguyen Van Linh thanked the Cuban people for their precious support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the recent war and in national construction. He highly appreciated the activities deployed by the Cuban friendship organization over the past 15 years and more in support of Vietnam. These activities have made an important contribution to the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the Vietnamese and Cuban peoples, Nguyen Van Linh said.

PRESIDENT, PREMIER GREET PAKISTAN'S NATIONAL DAY

0W221535Y Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 22 Mar 78 0W

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Mar (VNA)--President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong today sent warm congratulations to Pakistani leaders on Pakistan's national day tomorrow.

In his message to Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, President Ton Duc Thang extended "best wishes for Your Excellency's health and happiness and for the increasing success of the people of Pakistan in building a prosperous country." "My the friendship and cooperation between our two countries be consolidated and developed with every passing day."

Premier Pham Van Dong said in his message to Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, chief martial law administrator of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan: "I wish the Government and people of Pakistan much success in building a prosperous country and happy life. May the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two governments and peoples be consolidated and developed with every passing day."

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh also sent a congratulatory message to Foreign Minister Agha Shahi.

LE THANH NGHI SPEECH AT NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONFERENCE

BK221540Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Mar 78 BK

[18 March address by SRV Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi to 16-19 March Hanoi conference of the Ministry of Water Conservancy, on launching a concerted national irrigation emulation movement in 1978--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: Since the complete liberation of our fatherland, especially in 1977 the people and People's Armed Forces throughout our country have conducted a vigorous revolutionary movement, in the light of the fourth party congress resolution, to launch a strong and widespread offensive on the irrigation front and have achieved glorious success. Over the past few years, many new elements and progressive models in labor, production and building have emerged in the concerted irrigation movement and have further glorified the heroic, indomitable tradition and the spirit of self-reliance of our people in the stage of socialist revolution and construction and are becoming an assault force in the concerted nationwide socialist emulation movement.

In developing the movement to improve the farmland water conservancy network, the key provinces in the Red River delta, the midlands and the former Zone 4, after improving the irrigation project network and building additional antiwaterlogging and antidrought projects, have accelerated the management, exploitation and expansion of the areas which are to be irrigated or drained according to scientific methods in order to intensively cultivate crops and increase yields. Many large irrigation projects, such as Ke Go in Nghe Tinh, Song Ly and Lach Ban in Thanh Hoa, the Nui Coc Lake in Bac Thai, the An Tho sluice in Hai Hung, the Tra Linh 2 sluice in Thai Binh, the Nam Song Huong pump

station in Binh Tri Thien and the (Dac Uy) sluice in Gia Lai-cong Tum, and many irrigation projects in the former Zone 5 and in Nam Bo have been uniformly built in a short time in accordance with large-scale socialist production methods.

The provinces in the mountainous regions have begun to carry out the farmland water conservancy improvement plan and have achieved fairly good results. The northern provinces now have secured sufficient water to irrigate 1.1 million hectares, 900,000 hectares of which can be effectively irrigated, and more than 700,000 hectares of which can be both effectively irrigated and drained.

In particular, immediately after liberation the southern provinces, while having simultaneously to solve many urgent problems concerning the building and consolidation of the administration and the organization of the social life, promptly launched a broad mass movement to mobilize tens of millions of people, including city dwellers, to carry out irrigation activities, such as digging ditches and building reservoirs, pump stations and dams to reroute saline water, to wash out soil acidity and to conserve fresh water. The concerted irrigation movement is becoming an active revolutionary mass movement exerting a strong impact on the transformation of production relations and the establishment of new production relations in the southern rural areas.

The prominent feature of the irrigation movement in our country in the past year was its positive contribution to limiting the harmful effects of fierce natural calamities--such as the harsh and prolonged cold weather in the north, the severe drought throughout the country and typhoons which caused serious damage in a number of provinces in north and central Vietnam. It served agricultural production by helping to develop intensive cultivation and multicropping and expand the cultivated area, and by building new economic areas.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and government, I warmly commend the achievements and new progress recorded by all sectors, localities, units and People's Armed Forces on the water conservancy front.

During the past year, however, the movement to carry out water conservancy work has not developed evenly and continually, and the results have not been sufficient to meet the agricultural requirements. Some localities have not given attention to various aspects of managerial work in building projects and have not attached due importance to exploiting projects after they have been completed. The building of some projects has not been carried out in accordance with plans and has not been consistent with the communications, production, population and new-countryside-building plans. The quality of some projects has not been insured. Failure to strictly comply with various technical requirements has meant some projects have quickly become unserviceable and costly to repair.

With regard to economic management, the most common shortcoming has been the tendency to massively mobilize laborers and send them to worksites without careful preparations, thus resulting in an enormous waste of manpower.

In some localities, lax and severely flawed management has resulted in serious misappropriation and waste of materials, fuel and capital. Some projects have not been uniformly and definitively completed. Projects have not been satisfactorily protected, managed and exploited. As a result, serious labor accidents have occurred in some localities, such as Nghe Tinh Province; while some projects--such as the Suoi Trau dam in Phu Khanh Province, the Can Duoc dam in Long An Province, the Mai Xa pumping station in Hai Hung Province, and so forth--have collapsed after completion, causing losses of life and property.

This state of affairs has seriously limited the results of the general movement. Upholding their sense of responsibility before the party and people, all the comrade leaders of various sectors, localities and units should critically review their performance to find out the subjective causes of their shortcomings and weaknesses so as to take measures to resolutely and actively overcome them.

Dear comrades, developing agriculture is our most important task. The resolution of the fourth party congress, in the chapter dealing with agriculture, points out that we must attach importance to all three aspects: intensive farming, multicropping and expansion of the cultivated area; that large inputs must be made in water conservancy and that a mass movement must be launched to step up irrigation work.

Water conservancy is the foremost technical measure to support and promote agricultural development. The 5-year state plan demands the active development of water conservancy in all parts of the country, especially areas of specialized cultivation, in order to support in the most satisfactory manner efforts to carry out intensive farming and multicropping, to expand the area under various crops and to build new economic areas. We must actively strive to achieve the target of 21 million tons of grain by 1980.

Inputs made in water conservancy over the past 2 years represent less than 20 percent of the 5 billion dong to be invested under the 5-year plan. Between 1978 and 1980 we must carry out an enormous volume of work at a time when conditions are still unfavorable, when preparations for investment have not been satisfactorily made, when many aspects of the national economy are still unbalanced, when our import capacities remain limited and when production relations in the southern countryside are still at the transformational stage. These are serious difficulties and we must concentrate our efforts on overcoming them.

These difficulties, however, are only transient. The many great advantages which we currently enjoy are fundamental. These advantages consist, first of all, of the direct guidance by the party Central Committee and government, which are determined to make large investments in and give absolute priority to water conservancy.

The "concerted uprising" movement to carry out water conservancy work in various localities is developing in a new spirit. By applying throughout the country the valuable experience gained by Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, An Giang, Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Danang, Dac Lac, Ho Chi Minh City, Minh Hai, and so forth, our people will surely be able to surmount all difficulties and score new, brilliant achievements on the water conservancy front.

The Council of Ministers recently issued resolution No 286-CP calling for a mass movement to unleash strong, continual offensives on the water conservancy front with a view to successfully supporting the efforts to achieve the agricultural production targets for the 5 years from 1976 to 1980. This is a very important resolution. On the basis of reviewing the various experiences of water conservancy work throughout the country over the past several years, the resolution has dealt with the most vital problems of water conservancy.

You should thoroughly study this resolution and formulate concrete, practical plans to implement it in all sectors and levels down to the cooperatives. Most important is that you must have a firm grasp of the major guidelines and policies regarding water conservancy work for the coming years. Specifically, you should carry out the following tasks:

1. Highly develop the people's right to collective ownership both in the localities and throughout the country; uphold your sense of self-reliance and refrain from depending on aid from foreign countries or from higher echelons; bring into full play the combined strength of all sectors, levels and mass organization to fully and promptly meet the demands for technical knowhow, equipment, materials, transportation, manpower and capital necessary for capital construction in water conservancy; and exploit both the existing and latent capabilities of all localities and units, especially their abundant manpower potentials, in order to initiate a movement of the entire party, people and army to concertedly launch continual, steady and vigorous offensives on the nationwide water conservancy front.

2. Party and administrative committees at all levels must be capable of mastering their own local plans. In formulating plans and organizing their implementation, it is necessary to comprehensively study all related problems; closely coordinate the specific plans of each province, district and village with the general plans for each large area and each major river; and combine water conservancy plans with production, communications, population and new-countryside-building plans. Party and administrative committees at all levels must use their local plans to take appropriate steps to promptly meet the requirements of the political tasks laid down by the fourth party congress and combine the formulation of their yearly water conservancy plans with efforts to develop agricultural production in each area and each season.

3. Uphold your sense of socialist collective ownership and fully implement the guidelines that the state and people must work together, that all levels--central, provincial, district and grassroots--must join their efforts, that small, medium and large-scale projects must be built at the same time, that projects must be satisfactorily managed and exploited as soon as they are completed, and so forth. These guidelines are aimed at bringing into full play the combined strength of the entire country to step up water conservancy work.

4. The principle that efforts must be concentrated on uniformly and definitively completing projects must be fully applied in building water conservancy projects so as to quickly put part of or entire projects into operation in support of production. This will make possible the prompt exploitation of the results of the capital invested and avoid creating shortages of funds, materials and manpower.

5. Attach paramount importance to technical management, firmly grasp water conservancy science and technology and be conversant with the scientific aspects of the sectors related to water conservancy work; attach importance to economic management and closely manage materials, capital and manpower to prevent waste and misappropriation.

We must closely combine revolutionary zeal with scientific work in building water conservancy projects. We must incessantly develop the revolutionary zeal of the masses, promote their initiatives, increase their creative power and enhance their sense of daring to think and act while strictly complying with the laws of nature and various rules and regulations and refraining from carrying out water conservancy work in an arbitrary manner. Labor safety at all worksites must be absolutely insured by all means.

To successfully carry out the above-mentioned tasks, party and administrative committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership and directly and realistically guide water conservancy work. They should closely guide the formulation as well as the implementation of 3-year and yearly water conservancy plans, first of all the 1978 water conservancy plan.

After this conference, you should review and disseminate the experiences of your own localities, experiences which I am sure all provinces and districts must have undergone at one time or another. All localities, even those where the movement has developed satisfactorily, should consider the recent experiences of other localities, constantly look for and foster new models and try to multiply them in those provinces and districts where the water conservancy movement has developed unevenly so as to quickly overcome this state of affairs.

I hope all localities and units will seriously implement resolution No. 286-CP of the Council of Ministers so as to turn the current "concerted uprising" emulation movement to carry out water conservancy work into a continuing movement of the entire party, people and army to launch vigorous, continual offensives on the water conservancy front, thereby contributing to an extraordinary change in agriculture and to building Vietnam into an ever grander and more beautiful country in accordance with Uncle Ho's wishes. Our people will surely score many brilliant achievements in the "concerted uprising" emulation movement to carry out water conservancy.

DETAILS ON HANOI CONFERENCE ON DISTRICTS' ROLE

BK231002Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The premier's office called a conference in Hanoi from 13 to 19 March to study party Central Committee Political Bureau directive No 33 CTTU, on developing the districts and strengthening the district level, and to study Council of Ministers resolution No 33 CP on increasing the power, tasks and responsibilities of the district-level state administration in economic management.

Attending were more than 600 people: cabinet ministers and vice ministers, leading cadres of central-level organs and sectors, and provincial and district people's committee chairmen and vice chairmen in provinces from Binh Tri Thien northward. A similar conference for the southern provinces will be held at a later date.

Presiding over the conference Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, highlighted the spirit and contents of the party directive and the Council of Ministers resolution.

After pointing out that building the country's 400 districts into agroindustrial economic units was a policy of strategic significance and an important part of the general line for socialist economic construction, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi said: The district is the appropriate level for combining agriculture with industry, the national economy with the collective economy and the central-level economy with the local economy. He added: The district is also suitable for combining the economy with national defense, for maintaining security and social order, for bridging the gap between the city and rural areas and for simultaneously developing the economy, culture, education, public health, sports and physical education and so forth.

The conference unanimously agreed on specific tasks to be carried out in the days ahead, with a view to gradually implementing the directive and resolution. These involve continuing to perfect district development and planning; formulating district economic and cultural plans for 1979; establishing district budgets for the last 6 months of 1978 and for 1979; appointing agents for supplying, collecting and purchasing materials and implementing two-way contracts in districts; improving the district organizational and work systems; and training and reinforcing district cadres.

CONTENTS OF TAP CHI CONG SAN NO 3 REVIEWED

BK201514Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 19 Mar 78 BK

[Review of TAP CHI CONG SAN No 3, March 1978]

[Summary] The monthly carries:

An editorial, "Constantly Increase Social Labor Productivity". After elaborating on future organizational, managerial, economic, technical, cultural and ideological measures to increase labor productivity, the editorial emphasizes the effects of organizational and managerial measures "and says: The managerial function is to satisfactorily combine workers with the means of production while dealing with all of the production relations so as to best exploit the country's labor potential and natural resources, vigorously develop production and constantly increase productivity. We must know how to capitalize on the superiority of socialism to manage well." "It concludes: Due to its importance, the struggle to increase productivity must be an undertaking of the entire party, the socialist state machinery and workers of all strata in our country."

An article, "Organize and Mobilize Youth Throughout the Country To Vigorously Join in the Agricultural Production Front" by Dang Quoc Bao, party Central Committee member and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, reflecting the great honor and heavy responsibility of the younger generation in fulfilling the agricultural development guidelines and tasks set forth by the party. After pointing out guidelines and measures for mobilizing youth to take the lead in agricultural production, "the article continues: With these guidelines and measures, youth throughout the country, united around their militant vanguard unit--the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union--and led by the glorious party, will certainly fulfill their mission and together with all the party and people effect an outstanding developmental stride in agriculture."

An article, "Build an Agroindustrial Economic Structure in Districts and Strengthen the District Level" by Doan Trong Chuyen, analyzing the course of our country's economic development and pointing out the objective requirements of combining agriculture with industry in districts. Stressing the position of district economy in the national economy, "the article says: The district level is the leading center for simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions in the rural areas, a structure for exercising collective ownership and an area for organizing and mobilizing the broad revolutionary movement of the working masses."

An article, "Increase Social Labor Productivity and Strictly Practice Thrift" by Che Viet Tan, analyzing the causes of low labor productivity and presenting the significance, importance and urgency of increasing social labor productivity, a decisive factor in successful large scale socialist production. "It says: To increase social labor productivity we must accelerate socialist industrialization, build the material and technical bases of large scale socialist production with a modern agroindustrial structure and advanced technology, redistribute the work force and revise labor assignments within society."

An article, "Cadre Project Planning in Ha Nam Ninh" by Phan Dien, Ha Nam Ninh provincial party committee secretary, presenting the experiences of the provincial party organization in training, organizing and employing cadres since 1971.

An article, "People's Inspection and Workers' Right to Collective Ownership" by Tran Manh Ky, analyzing the significance, role and position of the people's inspection system and its relation to the workers' right to collective ownership. "It says: People's inspection is an effective, vivid and indispensable method of control and supervision throughout the inspection and control system of the socialist regime, and the most important measure for asserting and developing the workers' right to socialist collective ownership."

An article, "Positively Struggle To Wipe Out the Vestiges of Neocolonialist Culture" by Ha Xuan Truong, discussing the relations of neocolonialist culture with the forces and schemes used by imperialists to attack Vietnam and stressing the urgent need to courageously and perseveringly struggle against this culture.

An article, "Enforce Socialist Laws in Organization and Management of Agriculture" by Pham Dinh Tan, analyzing the shortcomings and weaknesses in enforcing socialist laws in our agriculture. The article details three measures for enforcing socialist laws in the organization and management of agriculture: first, systematically apply all legal measures to the organization and management of agriculture; second, build and consolidate all judiciary organizations to insure the strengthening of relations between the state and cooperatives; third, conduct control and inspection and justly handle all problems arising from the enforcement of agricultural laws."

An article, "Completely Rely on Workers and the Laboring People To Satisfactorily Effect Socialist Transformation of Private Capitalist Trade and Industry" by Vu Xuan Can. "The article says: At present the socialist transformation of private capitalist trade and industry in the south entails a fierce, difficult class struggle and a real revolution of the masses, especially for workers under party leadership." The article urges workers and the laboring people to actively help the bourgeoisie correctly comply with state laws, regulations and policies and on this basis to accelerate production and practice thrift.

An article, "Attitude Toward Difficulties" by Nguoid Xay Dung, urging all party members to stop balking at and complaining about difficulties and to learn from pacesetters in overcoming all difficulties as worthy communists.

An article by Luu Qui Ky on the situation of the United States and on Carter's reactionary policy. The article analyzes the situation in the United States as presented by President Carter in his 1978 State of the Union message and concludes that recession and stalemate are obvious in the United States--and that Carter's reactionary policy only worsens the situation in the country.

SHORTCOMINGS IN PERFORMING LOCAL MILITARY TASK

BK211457Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Mar 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 21 March editorial: "Local Military Task"]

[Text] The local military task, a vital part of the party's military task, is designed to develop the strength of the people and local armed forces for national defense and to mobilize manpower and materiel in case of war.

The fourth party congress resolution clearly stipulates: While considering socialist industrialization a central task, we must constantly maintain vigilance in order to consolidate national defense and maintain political security and social order. We must correctly combine the economy with national defense. National construction must go along with national defense. While comprehensively building the country we must strengthen the all-people national defense and build the people's armed forces and national defense industry to insure that the country is always ready to defeat all of the aggressors' attacks.

The resolution emphasizes: The building and consolidation of national defense is the task of all the people, the entire army and the whole system of proletarian dictatorship under the party's leadership.

Thoroughly understanding this resolution, in the past 3 years we have scored some achievements in performing the local military task and have made some progress in building the local armed forces, in registering and administering the reserve forces, in recruiting, in overcoming the aftermath of war, in carrying out the army rear service policy and in leading the local armed forces to fulfill the army's two great political missions: to remain ever combat ready for national defense, and to positively build the economy, combining the economy with national defense.

The local military task has contributed to firmly maintaining political security and social order and to defending the country's border, coast and islands. However, some shortcomings remain as the task has not been enhanced to match its important role and has not met requirements for building a mighty all-people national defense. These shortcomings must be quickly overcome by all provinces, districts, villages, enterprises and worksites.

All party committee echelons must intensively lead the local military task to fulfill the following requirements: combine the economy with national defense; build and accumulate national defense resources; build the local armed forces so that together with the regular forces and the people they can firmly defend the country's border, islands and air and sea spaces against all aggressors; develop the local armed forces' role in helping the people's public security forces maintain political security and social order so as to protect the people's socialist construction work, socialist property, the party and the administration; and enhance their key assault role and great capabilities in socialist transformation and construction and in building national prosperity.

All party committee echelons must be concerned with teaching the people the meaning of national defense and the party's military line and duties, with building the armed forces--especially the militia, guerrilla and self-defense forces, and a strong reserve force; and with taking the lead in implementing all policies on consolidating national defense, building the armed forces, perfecting all military organizations and agencies, and cadre training.

A principle duty of all party committee echelons and local administrations is to develop their military task in close connection with defending the country's border and islands, maintaining political security and social order, and meeting the requirements of combining the economy with national defense and of directing the local military task. At the same time, they must promote the functions of all sectors and people's organizations, enhance the staff role of all military agencies and emphasize the workers' right to collective mastery in consolidating national defense and in defending their localities and country.

MILITARY UNITS SET EXAMPLES IN ENFORCING DISCIPLINE

Named Naval Units

OW201525Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 16 Mar 78 OW

[Text] In the second coastal region our naval force has been stepping up the movement to strengthen discipline and the socialist legal system. Among units of the regional command, combat readiness tasks have been properly implemented and regulations regarding commands, orders and combat alerts have been observed. In training cadres and combatants, these units have regularly organized combat alert drills and set a good example in observing discipline.

The 36th naval unit has organized political activities to increase understanding of the objectives, significance and importance of the movement. Youth group chapters encourage their members to sign pledges to avoid any breach of discipline. Youth group chapters and subchapters have signed up for emulation in observing discipline. The naval unit has also organized a review of regulations concerning discipline, ships and navymen's responsibilities and the 12 rules of discipline so that its cadres and combatants can properly and earnestly observe all regulations. All cases of absence and return are immediately reported. All vessels used for direct combat always have their crews ready on board. In alert and combat drills, these vessels have been consistently prompt in leaving harbors and carrying out missions. All regulations regarding cultural, artistic, physical education and sports activities, daily newspaper reading, radio listening and Sunday broadcasts have been properly observed. The 36th naval unit is trying to overcome weaknesses and become a strong unit.

Following the slogan "Teach each combatant thoroughly about his naval unit," the 31st naval unit has made solid progress in observing discipline, in completing missions and in productive labor. The unit constantly checks on the manners and behavior of its combatants outside the barracks. All troops now have their hair cut to 3 cm. Youth group chapters have organized criticism and self-criticism activities.

Ethnic VPA Company

OW171405Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 15 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpt] The 303d Company fought in Tay Nguyen for 16 years. It has continued its mission there since the restoration of peace, in order to preserve security and join the various ethnic nationalities in building a new life. The company successfully fulfills its tasks and scores many fine achievements. It has motivated the masses to build a new life, remained combat ready, fought to defend order and security, smashed the reactionaries' sabotage, defended the local administration and cleared land for economic construction.

One of the company's successes in developing itself has been the good training of its cadres and combatants, who follow strict discipline. Thus the unit is united in thought, organization and action. This enables it to fulfill its tasks and strictly carry out its orders.

The company is stationed in a border area covered with dense forests. Remnants of enemy troops previously operated in the area. The company's combatants, rifles on their shoulders, carrying rice and water bottles, constantly motivated the masses and resolutely wiped out the hidden armed reactionaries.

The company's cadres and combatants come from the various ethnic nationalities in Tay Nguyen. The party committee echelons and commanding cadres devise educational measures compatible with the psychology of the various ethnic nationalities. These measures are specific and thorough. The combatants have been transformed from acting in line with their ethnic characteristics on the one hand, to consciously and strictly complying with discipline and showing a sense of collective mastery in all activities, on the other.

The 303D Company's combatants also strictly follow proper decorum when dealing with the masses: "Let the people miss you when you leave, let them love you when you stay." Wherever they go, they are loved and trusted by the local administration and agencies. Noteworthy is the fact that in the new situation the company's cadres and combatants continue to uphold the revolutionary offensive spirit, showing optimism and enthusiasm.

Exemplary actions by leaders and commanders is very important to the combatants. The company's party committee echelons and commanding cadres generally provide good examples for the combatants--especially in developing revolutionary elan and discipline. Cadres always stress discipline in training. In (?difficult circumstances the cadres all the more set examples in following discipline while showing great love for the armymen, improving their capabilities and fostering solidarity, comradeship and the spirit of mutual assistance.

BRIEFS

TRAN QUOC HOAN AT GDR FESTE--Hanoi, 23 Mar--An art ensemble from the German Democratic Republic, comprising the folk dancers "Sorben" and the "Jahrgang 1949" musicians, gave its premiere in Hanoi last night. Among the audience were Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier; Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs; May Vy, vice minister of culture and information; and Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. At the end of the performance the artistes were warmly congratulated by Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat. On March 21, the GDR entertainers were cordially received by Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat. [Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW]

GDR MEDICAL COOPERATION--Hanoi, 22 Mar--A plan to carry out medical cooperation between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Hanoi recently. The plan, intended for the period from 1978 to 1980, was signed by the two health ministers, Dr Vu Van Can and Dr L. Mecklinger. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW]

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND--Hanoi, 22 Mar--Vietnamese archaeologists have unearthed a tower dating back 921 years and a tomb containing the remains of a queen who died in ad 1509. The remains of the tower, named Tuong Long, were found on a 90-metre hill in the seaside resort of Do Son, some 10 km south of Haiphong city. Its 0.97 m three-tiered square base, with each tier measuring 7.86 m outside and 3 m inside, was almost intact. According to the relief characters on almost every brick of the excavated base, the tower was built in 1057 ad, the fourth year of King Ly Thanh Tong's reign. The mummy was embalmed in a five-ply coffin made of lime, sand, ash, canari resin and scented wood. Inscriptions on a wooden board and a stone stele found near the coffin show that the remains are those of Queen Huy Tu Trang Hue, wife of King Le Tuc Ton and mother of King Le Tuong Duc, who died 469 years ago. [Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW]

SUHARTO INSTALLATION CEREMONY CLOSES MPR SESSION

BK230506Y [Editorial Report] Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian at 0230 GMT on 23 March 1978 presents live coverage of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) seventh session devoted to installing President Suharto for another 5-year term.

At 0237 GMT, MPR Chairman Adam Malik officially opens the session, saying among other things: "As we all know, Brother Suharto, who is still president, was unanimously elected at yesterday's MPR session president of the Indonesian Republic for the 1978-1983 term. [applause] Allow me now to open the presidential installation ceremony."

At 0240 GMT, MPR Chairman Adam Malik reads MPR Decree No 10-MPR 1978 on the installation of the Indonesian president, which says, among other things: "Brother Suharto meets the requirements for president of the Indonesian Republic." The MPR decree became effective on 22 March 1978.

At 0243 GMT, Suharto takes the presidential oath as stipulated in Article 9 of the 1945 Constitution. Subsequently, President Suharto walks toward the MPR chairman who hands over all MPR decrees to the president.

At 0248 GMT, President Suharto begins his acceptance and concludes at 0248 GMT. This is followed by the expression of best wishes by MPR Chairman Adam Malik and the formal closing of the MPR seventh session followed by playing of the national anthem.

Text of Acceptance Speech

BK230810Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0248 GMT 23 Mar 78 BK

[President Suharto's 23 March presidential acceptance speech before the seventh plenary session of the MPR--live]

[Text] Honorable brother chairman, vice chairmen and members of the MPR, your excellencies, the ambassadors and heads of mission of friendly countries, ladies and gentlemen: Peace be with you!

The past several days have been of historic importance to the Indonesian people. In the past 13 days, the attention and hopes of 135 million Indonesians have been directed to this grand building, because it has been the meeting place of our representatives--our leading statesmen, who represent the entire Indonesian nation.

The success of this assembly, the holder of the people's sovereignty, in establishing the broad outlines of state policy [GBHN] indicates that democracy is alive in this country, enabling the people to determine their own future. This democracy is not only alive, but is continuing to grow.

Therefore, this is indeed the proper moment for us to humbly direct our gratitude to Almighty God, because it has been only with His blessing that the assembly has been able to make decisions which we believe are the best for the future of our state and nation.

Honorable assembly: One of the MPR decisions deals with the installation of the president/MPR mandatory for a 5-year term. I accept this installation with profound gratitude and a great sense of responsibility. I profoundly thank the assembly and the Indonesian people for bestowing on me a great honor and trust. However, I am also aware that the task entrusted me is undoubtedly a heavy one.

Although I have not directly taken part in the assembly sessions, I am aware of the assembly decisions not only from their documents but also from the spirit in which the decisions have been brought to light.

I have closely followed the MPR working panel discussions in the past 6 months and those at the commissions and the six plenary sessions held through yesterday.

I have attentively listened to, made a mental note of and sifted in my mind what has been strongly and judiciously expressed, what has been kindly and softly expressed and also what has not been said at all. All of this has helped me to understand the thoughts and wishes of the people reflected in this assembly.

I have noticed during the assembly sessions a great variety of opinions and thoughts expressed by honorable assembly members in raising the genuine wishes and innermost feelings of the people, (which conform with) our genuine wishes.

I am convinced that all this has been done with a great sense of responsibility and in an endeavor to develop a democratic and constitutional life which we are determined to be more deeply rooted in the Indonesian nation.

I also believe this assembly has successfully arrived at all of its decisions in the same spirit, by upholding democratic principles and adopting constitutional means.

It is also in the same spirit that we, together with you, will sincerely obey and carry out all decisions which the assembly has adopted in a democratic and constitutional way.

Honorable assembly: Several minutes ago I took the oath of president of the Indonesian Republic. All of you brother members of this honorable assembly and other invited guests here witnessed that oath. Millions of other Indonesians heard it over radio and television. I took the oath with all my heart. Most important of all, Almighty God was witness to that oath.

True to the presidential oath, I will carry out the GBHN and all assembly decisions. This is the policy I will pursue and the lines along which I will lead the state and nation. I promise this grand assembly that I will keep my word to the best of my mental and physical abilities and with all seriousness and sincerity.

However, I cannot carry out this very heavy task of development alone. Likewise, in carrying out the GBHN and other MPR decisions, I humbly ask the help of the entire nation. I need their support, encouragement and participation in carrying out the task of development in the spirit of unity and mutual help.

I am also asking the help of parliament, the members of which are all members of this honorable assembly which has established the GBHN and passed them on to me for implementation. I am looking forward to the members' creative and "corrective" role in giving me their support and cooperation.

Honorable assembly: You unanimously entrusted me with the post of president of the Indonesian Republic. This is my main source of strength in embarking on my mission.

Once again, I would like to profoundly thank you for entrusting me with the post of president of the Indonesian Republic and MPR mandatory and with the task of carrying out all MPR decisions.

As I said earlier, I have a very difficult job on my hands, because the task of development is still a big one. However, with the support and participation of all the people, who are united and working shoulder to shoulder, and with the cooperation and supervision of parliament, I believe that with the blessing of Almighty God, this heavy task can be properly and successfully carried out.

With this in mind, I hereby declare, in front of the honorable assembly and the entire Indonesian people who are following this occasion, that I am ready to carry out my task with the guidance of Almighty God. [applause]

May Almighty God always give us his blessings and provide us with the necessary mental and physical strength so that we may together continue with the development of our beloved state and nation.

Thank you. Peace be with you! [applause]

MPR MODIFIES EMERGENCY POWERS, ADOPTS DRAFT DECREES

Modification Due to Moslem Demands

BK221605Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1432 GMT 22 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 22 Mar (AFP)--President Suharto will govern Indonesia for another 5-year term with his special emergency powers slightly modified.

The national congress on the eve of the presidential elections passed a decision retaining the emergency powers handed to General Suharto by the late President Sukarno in 1966 known as the March 11 Order. But the congress, in an apparent compromise to Moslem faction demands for a revocation of those powers, modified its new endorsement by adding that the president must consider the rights of citizens in accordance with the state's philosophic outlook and the constitution.

The decision said special powers were still needed for the president to enable him "to take the necessary measures to establish and maintain the nation's unity and prevent a recurrence of the communist coup (of 1965) and other subversive threats."

The decision said the president must notify parliament of any use made of the mandate to use his congressional emergency powers to parliament and account later to the congress. [sentence as received]

The so-called March 11 Order, handed in 1966 to him by President Sukarno, has enabled President Suharto to bypass the laws and make political arrests as he saw necessary, for as long as the 12 years he has led the government.

GBHN, Pancasila Guidelines

BK221030Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 21 Mar 78 BK

[Excerpts] The MPR fifth plenary session, its most important session during which it decided on the adoption of draft decrees, was completed early this morning [22 March].

The 867 MPR members who attended the session presided over by MPR Deputy Speaker Isnaeni approved by acclamation the draft decrees discussed by Commissions C and D at their working sessions, while another draft decree discussed by Commissions A and B was approved by majority vote. Nine draft decrees were approved by acclamation and two others by majority vote. The last two draft decrees concerned the Guidelines for Implementing Pancasila and the GBHN.

MPR Deputy Speaker Isnaeni, who presided over the fifth plenary session of the MPR, was assisted by Deputy Speakers Kartidjo and Achmad Lamo and MPR Speaker Adam Malik. The plenary session, which started at 2015 [21 March] and lasted until 0200, was a followup to the session held on Tuesday afternoon.

Deputy Speaker Isnaeni said adoption of the draft decrees constituted the most important agenda item in the current MPR general session because it was one of historic value which would decide the history of the Indonesian people, at least for the coming 5 years. Since the decisions taken by the 1978 MPR general session involved problems connected with the future of the Indonesian people, Isnaeni had urged members to make their decisions conscientiously and responsibly.

Before the vote the fifth plenary session listened to the final views of the respective factions concerning the draft decrees formulated by Commissions A, B, C and D.

The Indonesian Democracy Party, represented by two of its members, Surjadi and Alexander Wenas, said that it favored adoption of the decrees. The party also expressed its relief that all MPR factions are strictly observing Pancasila and the 1945 constitution.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN ASSAILS PRC BROADCAST LAUDING STUDENTS

BK230704Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0635 GMT 23 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 23 Mar (AFP)--A military spokesman attacked Radio Peking yesterday for having recently lauded Indonesian students carrying out antigovernment activities.

The spokesman, Brigadier General Darjono, hinted at "dangerous foreign subversive designs." General Darjono blamed Radio Peking for having praised the recent student actions "in high sounding terms." He said that Radio Peking described the student activities "as heroic."

Speaking to newsmen, General Darjono stressed that Radio Peking "was fully an organ of the Chinese Government and of the Chinese Communist Party as well." But he declined to say whether or not "Radio Peking's attitude" would influence the process of normalization with the People's Republic of China which was recently announced by President Suharto.

The Radio Peking comment on Indonesian student anti-government activities was broadcast on 17 March, according to General Darjono. That is, less than 1 week after President Suharto announced before the congress that his government was working on preparatory measures to restore diplomatic relations with China, frozen since 1967.

Considering the Radio Peking broadcast as friendly to the students, General Darjono said "We must watch out when our opponents are starting to praise us."

General Darjono mentioned the Radio Peking broadcast when commenting to the press on the arrest, 2 days ago, of 39 "youngsters" for an alleged attempt to use terror tactics in the Indonesian capital.

The arrests should open the eyes of students misled by certain irresponsible elements into peace-disturbing activities, he said. "These youngsters could have been easily trapped into even more dangerous foreign subversive designs", General Darjono added, saying that on March 17, Radio Peking has started to "embrace" these "wayward" youngsters.

JAKARTA PRESS HAILS SUCCESS IN ANTITERRORISM CAMPAIGN

BK231135Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 22 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The security authorities' success in foiling terrorist activity has drawn the attention of the capital's newspapers.

BERITA YUDHA writes that this success is due to the alertness of both our security bodies and the public. Saying that Indonesia is a constitutional state guided by Pancasila, the daily condemned terrorist activity, which does nothing more than victimize the people. [passage indistinct] The only course of action is to resolutely and comprehensively combat terrorism.

ANGKATAN BERSENJATA agrees with BERITA YUDHA and calls for further consolidating public harmony and continued alertness against any eventuality. This daily believes the terrorist acts carried out in Jakarta are connected with Komando Jihad [Holy War Command] activities in North Sumatra, the bombing of a mosque in West Sumatra and the Fahmi Basja case. In any event, all this will come to light after investigations have been conducted.

Meanwhile SUARA KARYA notes that although terrorist acts have been foiled, we must not assume that more are not being planned. We must guard against further terrorist acts. Continued vigilance is necessary.

POS KOTA expresses relief that the security situation and public order in the capital are under control. In spite of this, the paper notes we must maintain vigilance. According to this daily, ignoring terrorism means ignoring subversion of Pancasila democracy.

Meanwhile MERDEKA expresses concern over terrorist acts, but is relieved that security authorities have successfully foiled attempts to create disorder.

SINAR PAGI calls for the speedy trial of those arrested for planning terrorist crimes. The accused will be able to tell us what they were plotting and who was behind them.

BRIEFS

UK AIR AGREEMENT--Jakarta, 17 Mar--The Indonesian and British governments have agreed to renew the air agreement between Indonesia and Hong Kong. Starting this April, Garuda's DC-10 will fly between Hong Kong and Jakarta seven times weekly. Up to now, Garuda has used DC-8 aircraft between the two cities in seven flights per week. Meanwhile Cathay Pacific, a Hong Kong aviation company, will fly between Hong Kong, Singapore and Jakarta using Tristar aircraft and between Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta and Perth (Australia), using Boeing 707's starting 1 April. Up to now, Cathay Pacific's Tristars have flown the route Hong Kong-Singapore-Jakarta four times weekly, and Boeing 707's have flown the Hong Kong-Kuala Lumpur-Jakarta-Perth route three times weekly. The DC-10 and Tristar aircraft of the two airlines are permitted to carry their full capacity of passengers. The air agreement between the two countries will be effective for only 6 months, and a follow up agreement will be discussed. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0709 GMT 18 Mar 78 BK]

SINGAPORE

SRV PILOTS SEEK TEMPORARY ASYLUM IN SINGAPORE

BK230721 Singapore Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 22 Mar 78 BK

[Text] A Vietnamese military aircraft with two crew members on board landed at Payalebar Airport at 1930 last night after running out of fuel. The DC aircraft, which was [words indistinct] was on a training flight, contacted Singapore control tower 16 kilometers from the airport.

A government statement last night said the pilot and the trainee have asked for permission to stay in Singapore while they seek to be resettled elsewhere. They have been taken into temporary custody while their application for settlement was being transmitted to the representative of the country of their choice.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK--Mr Jek Yuen Thong has been appointed Singapore's ambassador to Denmark. Jek, who is also Singapore's high commissioner to the United Kingdom, will continue to reside in London. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Mar 78 BK]

DUKE OF KENT'S VISIT--The Duke of Kent on 13 March called on Mr Lee Kuan Yew at the Istana [palace]. He was accompanied by the British high commissioner in Singapore. In the morning the Duke visited the Jurong town corporation. The duke and his party also visited two British factories in Jurong. The duke's 4-day visit to Singapore is part of his tour to Southeast Asia as chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board. [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Mar 78 BK]

AIR AGREEMENT--Singapore and the Philippines have reached an agreement to allow Singapore Airlines and Philippine Airlines to provide more frequencies and capacity [as heard] between Singapore and Manila. This followed talks between civil aviation delegations from the two countries held in Singapore on 8 March. The Ministry of Communications said that under the new agreement, which takes effect from April, travellers between the two countries will have a greater choice of flights per week. The new exchange of rights allows airlines to mount up to a maximum of four additional frequencies [as heard] weekly in each direction. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Mar 78 BK]

CHOLERA CASES--Six more cholera cases were confirmed during the past week. This brings the total number of cases to 12. The Environment Ministry said they are two women in the late twenties, a 62-year old man and his two granddaughters and a 48-year old foreigner. All were admitted to a hospital and are recovering. [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Mar 78 BK]

MARCOS HOSTS LUNCH FOR VISITING SAUDI PRINCE

OW221911Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos today thanked Saudi Arabia for looking at the problems of the Philippines with sympathy and understanding, especially during the oil crisis and at the height of the secessionist struggle in the south. The president made the remark at the luncheon the first couple gave in honor of visiting Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. Prince Majid is a brother of the reigning King Khalid and is the kingdom's minister of municipal and rural affairs. Our Malacanang reporter Bert Asuke has the details of that story:

[Begin recording] In simple ceremonies preceding the luncheon the president conferred on Prince Majid the ancient Order of (Sekatuna), rank of (datu), for his efforts toward the further enhancement of Philippine-Saudi Arabian relations. The president recalled that the late King Faisal and King Khalid both showed understanding of the true nature of the secessionist problem in Mindanao, despite efforts of some elements to picture it as a Christian attempt to eliminate their Moslem brothers. The president also cited the fact that when the problem in the southern Philippines was being discussed in Islamic conferences, Saudi Arabia acted as a moderating influence.

Citing the transformation of the desert kingdom into a progressive and modernized nation, the president said that the kingdom has taken her rightful place of leadership in the conduct of international affairs. He said Saudi Arabia is the balance wheel in the intricate machinery that keeps our world at a level of tolerable peace.

Prince Majid in response said he was firmly confident that under the leadership of President Marcos the Filipino people will continue to march on toward the realization of their objective for a better standard of living. He expressed the hope that the various levels of Filipino society will soon come to the full awareness of her (?roles) in realizing this objective. [end recording]

MARCOS CITES INCREASED GNP, ONE-DIGIT INFLATION

OW230239Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0200 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 23 Mar (AFP)--Per capita GNP (Gross National Product) in the Philippines grew in 1977 to an amount of 3,404 pesos (\$453) based on current prices, President Ferdinand Marcos said Wednesday.

Speaking to a delegation of European bankers who called on him at Malacanang Palace, Mr. Marcos said since 1973, a year after he proclaimed martial law, the GNP registered an annual growth rate of 20.9 percent at current prices.

Per capita GNP in 1973 stood at 1,785 pesos (\$238).

Mr. Marcos claimed the government had been able to hold down the inflation rate to eight percent, making the Philippines one of the few countries with a one-digit inflation figure. At the height of the worldwide economic crisis in 1974, the inflation rate in the Philippines soared to more than 30 percent, he said.

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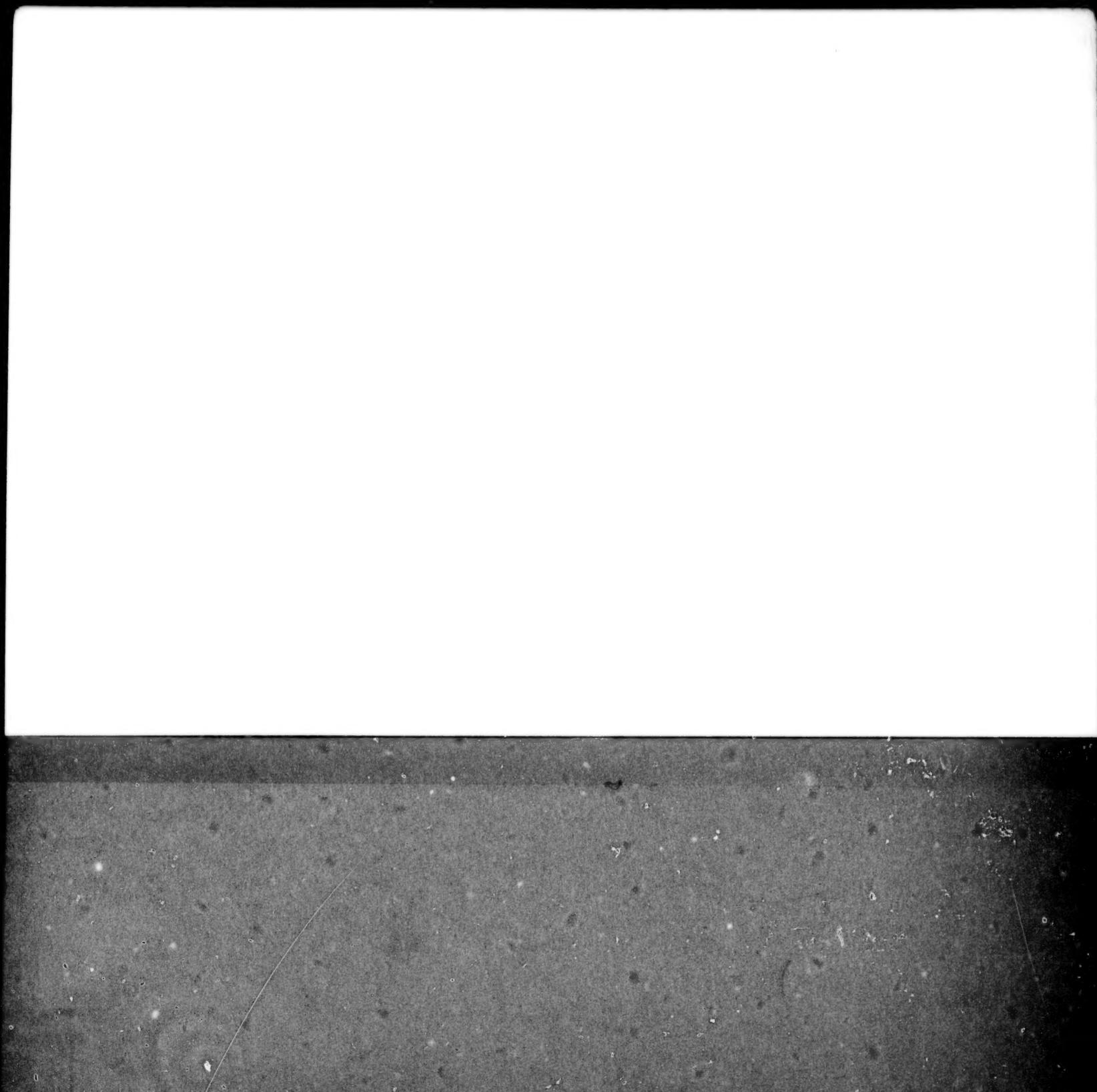
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